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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1893.

The New Year has opened with a more settled felling in the financial markets than was generally expected. The funds called in from loan last week, to be available for the payment of dividends and interest, and thus the banks have been enabled to better supply the wants of borrowers. At the same time, the recent exports of gold,—largely due to remittances to pay January interest on our obligations held abroad,—are about coming to a close; which will soon help to restore confidence in the market, the disturbance of which has been a principal cause of late in unsettling Stock Exchange values.

The annual balancing of accounts of individuals and corporations appears to have been generally unusually satisfactory as to results. Though the business of 1892 was of an undemonstrative character and exceptionally free from speculative excitement, yet the year's aggregates show its volume to have been extraordinary and its net results probably unprecedentedly profitable. The fact that the year's records of business failures in the United States show the amount of liabilities to have been but little over one half those of either 1891 or 1890, speaks volumes for the conservative and profitable character of the year's trade. This gratifying result has been principally due to the abundant harvest of 1891 and the fairly average crops of 1892. The proceeds of that period of extraordinary production have been employed in the liquidation of a large amount of deferred indebtedness, which has infused new life and confidence into every branch of business and imparted a healthier tone to credit operations. The creditors whose claims have thus been settled have had to seek new investments, and their purchases have been one principal cause of the stability of securities and of the ease with which we have taken up such an immense amount of investments returned from abroad.

It is this same general consciousness of financial strength and soundness that has caused the startling results of the Presidential election to be received with such unexpected calmness. It is also to this cause that we must attribute the absence of uneasiness in the near prospect of a pronounced change in the industrial and commercial policy of the nation. The seeming small account that Wall Street attaches to this impending legislation is not due to any want of comprehension of its importance or of the interruptions to trade that it will occasion, but to the conviction that the country is well prepared to endure the trial of its strength. Wall Street enters the New Year with this very important fact in its favor,—that while, as already intimated, a permanent investment has already been found for the securities returned from Europe, the issues of new obligations by railroads, have been in 1892 (as also for the two previous years) exceptionally light. It is true that considerable amounts of stock have been put out in connection with the incorporation of private firms; but these are not new creations, but the mere changing of the form of already existing enterprises. It is therefore to be presumed that the new creations of corporate capital have, for the last two or three years, fallen below the normal demand for investments, and that therefore the floating market supply of securities must now be of strictly moderate dimensions. This consideration has contributed towards sustaining the market through the trying conditions of late months, and may reasonably be trusted to afford like support during 1893.

With so many really substantial factors in favor of confidence, it is unfortunate that anything should occur to weaken their legitimate effect upon Wall Street interests. It is unnecessary to inquire what truth there may have been in the rumors of a concerted plan for helping the market and the banks by a large transient issue of United States bonds, for the mere public mention of the matter has quashed the suggestion. The incident, however, has been a misfortune; for both at home and abroad it will be construed as implying a condition of things calling for extraordinary precautions; and such a suspicion does injustice to the intrinsic strength of the existing situation and suggests danger where it does not really exist. The use of the Government's authority to sell bonds to keep up its gold reserve is a resort to be availed of only in the face of a virtually certain prospect of a really fatal foreign drain of gold; but at present no such positive danger confronts us. If there were no hope of a speedy suspension of purchases of silver, and none of some useful international agreement being reached on the reassembling of the Silver Conference, then there might be some justification for the Government consulting with responsible financiers as to the best means of preparing to deal with a threatening contingency. But such is far from being the real situation. There is a fair prospect of the suspension, at least, of the Silver Act of 1890 some time during this year; the probability of such a step will keep our currency on a parity with serious drains of gold. For these reasons, any such conferences as are rumored to have been held between the Secretary of the Treasury and certain gentlemen of this city would be not only at best premature but also misleading and unsettling, rather than conducive to confidence.

HENRY CLEWS.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

Individuals, corporations, and nations have been getting up their balance sheets for the year. There is not much smile in some of them. They are lean in the most of cases. Vessels on the ocean and schooners on the lakes are making poor returns. That is what's the matter just now in the commercial world. The times are not buoyant, but they are better. There are more poor things in hand than good ones. Our own cotton interest and iron are down—so down that there can't be any depth much lower. In the very nature of things we may look for better times in these two important departments. We are now on the third year since the Argentine account dragged down the Baring's and thousands of others hither and yonder. Soon we shall begin to mend and venture more hopefully into new fields. The problem of the world in material things is the right adjustment of the outgo to the income account. It begins with the family and runs along through all business. How much is over? is the question after all matters are settled up. At the close of the year there are some disagreeable features in affairs, as besides the balance sheets. That's a horrid business which reaches us from Homestead, where one set of workers are poisoning another set. We do hope the thing is untrue or exaggerated. Then there is the confusion in France over the Panama Canal scandal, where silly Frenchmen are protesting their honor by committing murder in the duel. Strange infatuation! What France needs is Bibles, and less superstition and absinthe. There is a wise and a silly way of curing disorders. The French haven't yet found out the right way. They right their balance sheets with winding sheets. It won't work. It increases trouble. France, what hath bewitched thee?

GOVERNOR PATTISON, in his message to the Legislature, says good roads are desirable, but they cost so much. All of which is very true, and from the Governor's standpoint a bit of demagogish timidity. Nothing can be had for nothing but a good thing is cheap at any price. Does the Governor think it has been economy to spend the millions of taxes paid in the last hundred years on roads and have them still impassable in winter? And does he think it wise to keep on paying taxes for the next hundred years with the same result? Does the Governor not know by actual demonstration in various places that a first-class road pays for itself in from ten to twenty years? Our present system of road-building, or rather no building, is the most expensive in the long run one can imagine. In the wear and tear of wagons and harness, in the loss of time, in the greater amount of stock necessary to move burdens, in the enforced isolation of the farmer involving moral evils, in taxes paid for no purpose, in the decreased value of farm lands and in a dozen of other conceivable ways, the Governor might have stated that good roads are desirable and far cheaper than bad ones.

SATOLLI'S POWERS WIDENED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The interesting fact is ascertained from unquestionable sources of information that the European mail delivered at the Catholic University to-day brought to Manager Satolli, the Papal ablegate, instructions broadening and widening his powers and imposing up on him new duties and responsibilities which must necessarily occupy his attention to the exclusion of all but the most urgent business for sometime to come.

In view of these facts a reporter who had been sent out to the University to call attention to the cable despatch from Rome quoting statements of a Neopolitan newspaper as to Manager Satolli's alleged recall, scarcely deemed it necessary to present his enquiry, but did so and was informed that there was not a particle of truth in any of the Naples newspaper statements.

BASE BALL MONEY.

The receipts of the Bellefonte Base Ball Club Minstrels, which was given in that town last Thursday evening amounted to $321.65. This will help pay some of the expenses incurred last summer in their attempt to get the penant from Tyrone.—Tyrone *Times*.

And how is it with the Tyrone Base Ball Club are they paying up all their bills incurred in their effort to steal the penant from Bellefonte.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1893.

Senator Hill has been a power on the democratic side of the Senate ever since he became a member of that body, and the ease with which he "downed" Mr. Cleveland in the New York Senatorial fight, now regarded as settled in Murphy's favor, has added much to his prestige, and the prediction is made by more than one shrewd observer of things political, who is without personal interest in the matter, that Mr. Cleveland will find himself compelled to conciliate Senator Hill. Circumstances have undoubtedly played right into Hill's hand of late. Mr. Cleveland's recent declaration that the original Cleveland men would be the first provided for under his administration was a trump card for Hill; it may enable him to humble Mr. Clevelad very early in his administration.

Senator Hill will control the votes of four democratic Senators—Morgan and Pugh, of Alabama, Murphy and his own—from the start, in any fight that he may desire to make on Mr. Cleveland's nominations, and there are seven or eight other democrats, among them Daniels, of Virginia; Vest, of Missouri, and Vorhees, of Indiana, who will join him unless they are allowed to control the federal patronage of their respective states. So strong does Hill feel himself to be that he has through ex-Secretary Whitney conveyed the intimation to Mr. Cleveland that he does not propose to allow the confirmation of any mugwump as a member of his Cabinet. Mr. Cleveland's friends regard this as great impudence on the part of Hill, but they have to acknowledge that the probabilities favor his being able to carry out his threat, unless the Republicans help Mr. Cleveland out, and nobody can give any good reason for doing that.

There is a probability that there may be some populist members of the next Senate who will refuse to sell themselves to the democrats on the plan proposed by Senator Gorman and greedily snapped up by such populists as Jerry Simpson. In that event even though the republicans fall short of a clear majority of the Senate they may by reason of a dead-lock retain control of its organization. At any rate a caucus of republican Senators has decided to fight the democrats on that line. If there were only the tariff and financial matters to be acted on the average republican Senator would be of the opinion that the quickest way to disgust the country with the democratic party would be to let them have the Senate along with the rest; but the exposure of that scheme to perpetuate the power of the democratic party by repealing the laws providing for federal supervision of National elections, now the only obstacle to unlimited democratic frauds on the ballot box, has aroused the republicans to the impending danger.

The President in extending the Civil Service law to embrace the letter carriers at all free delivery offices, made the last extension he intends to make. No one will deny that it was a just and proper thing to do, for the letter carriers are among the hardest worked employees of the Government and certainly ought to be able to feel secure in their position. Some apprehension is felt, however, that the Civil Service Commission will not be able to hold examinations and make up eligible lists in half of the free delivery offices before the administration changes, and until these lists are prepared the appointments will be made at the pleasure of the postmaster.

Secretary Foster says the statement of the condition of the Treasury at the close of business on the 31st of December, which was called for by the House Ways and Means Committee by authority of a resolution adopted by the House just before the recess, will be ready this week, and that it will contain every item of information in possession of the Treasury Department that can possibly be of any service to the committee.

Whenever a member of Congress wishes to secure a little cheap notoriety he makes an attack on that poor, defenseless thing known as the District of Colnmbia, the residents of which have neither vote nor representation in or out of Congress. One of the notoriety hunters was Representative Otis, of Kansas, who while the District Appropriation was under discussion in the House moved an amendment providing that instead of the general government paying one half of the total amount appropriated it pay only one fourth and the District of Columbia three-fourths, and strange as it may appear to those who understand the rank injustice of the proposition, which was characterized by Representative Henderson of Iowa as one of the most unjust he ever knew to be made in Congress, thirty members of the House voted with him for the amendment. Representative DeArmond, of Missouri, was worse yet; he wanted the District to pay it all. The bill was finally passed by the House without any such tom-fool amendments.

THE FOE OF THE OLD SOLDIER.

The St. Louis Republic is a frank and outspoken Democratic organ. While other Democratic journals, especially in the Middle and New England States, falter and prevaricate in the effort to deceive the public as to the real purposes of the Democracy, the Republic states the democratic position with the utmost plainness. This is notably the case with regard to pensions. New York democratic newspapers lack the courage to make an open attack on the principle of pensioning Union veterans. The endeavor to hide the true meaning of the democratic onslaught upon the pension system by blatant talk about "pension frauds," "deserters" and "maligners;" while some of them do not hesitate to publish grossly misleading statements as to the number of pensioners in comparison with the number of Union soldiers who were enlisted during the civil war. The Republic scorns these petty devices of fraud and falsehood. It boldly propounds the question: "By what right does a man demand support at public expense because he has once been a soldier?" It declares that the Union veteran is no more entitled to a pension for services rendered during the Rebellion than a private citizen "who, finding his premises invaded by a robber, grapples with him and kills him." In following out this characteristic democratic reasoning the Republic says:

> But it is said that soldiers go out to battle while others remain at home in safety. This, however, gives the soldier no special claim, for those who remain at home are even more necessary for the common welfare than the soldier. * * The country does not owe these men a free living. They have no right to live without work *unless public aid is given to them as paupers, and in such a way that it will disfranchise them.*

This is the democratic position in a nutshell. In the eyes of the Bourbons the scarred and disabled veterans who put down the Rebellion have no claim whatever upon the gratitude of the nation whose life they saved. The party whose sympathies were with the criminal attempt of the South to form a great empire with human slavery and free trade as its twin supporting pillars, sees in the pension system only a project to enable the veterans, of whom hundreds of thousands are incapacitated by age and disabilities, to "live without work." If it cannot repeal outright the system of pensioning Union soldiers, the Bourbon ruled democracy aims at their degradation and disfranchisement as "paupers." A great majority of the veterans are Republicans. If the democratic party had its way to-day, every one of these men would either be branded with the ignominy of pauperism and forced to surrender his rights of citizenship or else be deprived of the pittance which he draws from the treasury of the richest nation under the sun.

The St. Louis Republic is performing a public service in revealing the full intensity and malignity of the hatred with which the democratic party regards the men who preserved the Republic.—N. Y. *Press.*

THE LIQUOR LAW which is to go into force in South Carolina on the 1st of next July will be stringent. It will prohibit the manufacture, sale, barter, or exchange, or the keeping and the offering for sale, barter, or exchange, of any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors, or any compound or mixture thereof. State agents, however, will be empowered to sell liquor, but under such close restrictions as will put it out of the power of most people to buy it. Another clause in the law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any club to have liquor in its posession, even if it is not sold or given away. The State Legislature tried to pass the most cast-iron liquor law in the world, and it appears to have done so. It is however, the opinion of many who know the situation that while the law will be strictly enforced against "niggers," the white chivalry of the State will still be able to assuage their thirst much as usual. If this should turn out to be the case, the law will have a tendency to aid the colored race, and let the whites follow in the mint julep ways of the past. But it can well be predicted that the law will not be enforced on white people as no law is of any value unless supported by public opinion.

—Editor Tuten, of the *Republican*, has been charged with libel, by L. C. Bullock, the Milesburg carriage builder, whose factory burned down last month. It is said that W. H. Musser an insurance agent wrote an article for the *Republican* insinuating that Bullock burned his place to get the insurance and now both Tuten and Musser have a suit on hand.—Bellefonte *Watchman.*

—The Bellefonte public schools resumed their session last Monday after a two weeks vacation.

WORDS TO THE WISE.

BY ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

AUNT PHOSIE'S FEW LAST WORDS.

"What more I have to say," continued Aunt Phosie, "can be said in few words. Among the matters you skip over in reading the papers, because they are 'politics' and do not concern women, there is more or less about buying and selling votes and about bribing the men who go every year to Washington or to the state legislature to make laws for all of us to follow.

"Now you would naturally suppose that our law-makers would make laws for the general good and be conscientious about it. But people who know the inside workings of these matters tell us that whichever trust or corporation is able to pay the law makers the biggest price can help or hinder a law according as this may serve its own interests. This means bribery and bribery means dishonor—dishon or on both sides, the offerers of money and the takers.

"Now follow me close along and you will see what I am coming at. These persons who dishonorably offer or dishonorably take are generally rated as respectable people, and are treated as such. They hold high positions and receive much attention. Hats are taken off to them, their opinions are quoted and their notice is thought something to be proud of. They sit in the front pews, and at big receptions their names stand out on the list.

"Now, what I want you to think about is this. If dishonorable people are held to be respectable, and are shown respect, don't you see that all this brings down the standard of respectability? You mothers are trying to train up your boys to be strictly honest, to love what is right, and to feel ashamed of anything dishonorable. You want they should be good men, and you try for this, and to make them despise all kinds of meannes and underhanded doings, and to be unselfish.

"But what's the use if they have to engage in politics? For when these boys grow up to be men they will grow up into a state of things when dishonorable acts and underhanded doings and being all for self are considered matters of course, and good and bad, right and wrong, are all mixed up, and your boy, that you've worried over, and cried over, and prayed over, and given so much instruction to, finds out that he needn't be a mite ashamed of being dishonorable—for what he has been taught to call dishonor is not dishonorable, and as for goodness being more desirable than money gain, why, he finds it is right the other way. He finds 'honorable' men taking government contracts and filling them—or unfilling them—in a way to enrich themselves by cheating the government. He finds them using their public positions for personal gain.

"As mothers, are you not concerned in all this? And how is it as to wives? Are you not concerned in the divorce laws? in marriage laws? and in the legal division of property in case of the decease of either one of a married couple? And what about the ownership of children? Perhaps you are not aware that in some places our laws take away from a married mother the ownership of her children and give it wholly to the father. Do you think that is right? or don't you care to think about it—whether or not you have any interest in these laws? For my part I think we ought to be ashamed to sit still like a parcel of infants and have all our affairs settled for us?

"Now, I want you ladies to go home and consider the matter well. Put your thoughts right upon it, and try to think of a single law which does not concern the women of a family just as much as it does the men. Suppose it to be water-works, suppose it to be roads and bridges, or rivers and harbors, or destruction of forests, or railroading, or lighting the town, or free trade and tariff, or school matters, or property matters, or trusts and combines, or anything.

"And now here is something to consider. People do say that there is a difference between the man-mind and the woman-mind. Now, if mankind were really created in such a way, that is, with this difference of kinds, why, surely it was never intended to be carried on by only one of the kinds. And just as both kinds are needed in the family, so both are needed in every national thing which concerns the individual members. Women's thought is considered of some home value, and what is the nation but one great family?"

Belmont, Mass.

A MAN in Maryland, whose betrothed had been criminally assaulted, killed her ruffianly assailant as soon as he was released from prison, and was then himself sentenced to prison for life for killing him. The Governor of Maryland has now pardoned the murderer on condition that he will leave the State. Whatever may be said of the pardon itself the condition attached to it would seem to be altogether unreasonable. If the man is not fit to be at large in Maryland, what right has Maryland to set him loose upon the other States?

CENTRE COUNTY SOLDIERS ARE WE NOT RIGHT.

We notice in the daily papers that at a dinner of the business men's democratic association of New York city, last Saturday night Representative BRECKINRIDGE declared that "the great question which the Democratic party has staken itself to answer is the readjustment of the tariff, the establishment of a sound currency on a staple basis and the revision of the enormous pension rolls." The remarkable interest which Southern Congressmen, many of whom served in the rebel army, take in the question of "purging" the pension list is not unnatural, but the person who imagines that Union veterans will receive fair and equitable treatment at the hands of the men they fought is a candidate for admission to a lunatic asylum. The REPUBLICAN has no disposition to open old wounds, but when a representative of the late Confederacy talks to the North about revising the "pension rolls," he is exhibiting a degree of insolence that deserves sharp condemnation. Here in Centre county we have many pensioners whose claims, no doubt, these men would like to revise and we can say that such action would arouse more bitterness and hatred against the dominant party than anything that could be done. There are hundreds of men receiving pensions in this county, and who can tell of one that is actually fraudulent. Is it not fair to suppose that a like condition exists all over the country? What does this talk mean then about "revision of the enormous pension rolls?" Does it not mean the appointment of thousands of men at fat salaries, to engage in a regular spy system upon all the old union soldiers that are now receiving a pension large or small? This county is now democratic but the inauguration of such a system would make it republican by fifteen hundred majority. Democratic as well as Republican soldiers would be a unit on such an issue. Some of the strongest democrats in this county are the most favorable to the granting of liberal pensions. If, therefore, the democratic administration is reckless as to consequences they can make a solid republican north by an unjust and unwarranted attack upon the pensions as they stand, under the thin pretext of revising the immense pension roll to eliminate fraudulent pensions, because there is not enough of fraudulent pensions to make it worth the trouble and expense that would be required to look them up. And no money could be saved unless the purpose were as we assume it is, by the promoters of this scheme, to cut off the pensions of many deserving people.

PENNA. RAILROAD TOURS.

For people contemplating either extended or limited pleasure jaunts during the winter and spring of the new year, an inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's announcement of its personally conducted tours will prove of great assistance. As far as territory covered is concerned, the first in importance is the series to the Golden Gate and Pacific Coast points, starting from New York and Philadelphia February 8th, March 2nd and 29th. The same liberal provisions accorded last year, as to conditions and use of tickets, will be in effect for these tours.

A series of five will be run to Florida—January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th. The rates of $50 from New York, $48 from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Washington, and proportionate rates from other points, cover all necessary expenses en route in both directions. Tickets for the first four tours will admit of a stay of two weeks in the flowery State, and for the fifth until May 30th.

There will be a series of six to Washington, D. C., each tour covering a period of three days—January 19th, February 9th, March 23d, April 13th, May 4th and 25th. The rates of $13 from New York, and $11 from Philadelphia and Wilmington, and proportionate rates from other places, include railroad fare, and hotel accommodations during the stay in the capital. For information and itineraries application should be made to Tourist Agents, 849 Broadway, New York, and 223 South 4th street, Philadelphia, or Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TO SAVE CHILDREN HE DIES.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Andrew Passetti is a hero, and as proof of it he lies dying at his home in Shunk Hollow. As he was returning from work Tuesday night he saw two children playing upon the railroad track and an engine bearing swiftly down upon them. The brave Italian leaped ahead of the locomotive, seized the children and jumped; but before he cleared the track he was struck. The little ones escaped unhurt; but their rescuer was knocked senseless. One arm and one leg were broken, and he was otherwise so badly hurt that he will hardly recover.

Christmas at Black Eagle Colliery.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

CHAPTER I.

During all October and half of November no work was done in the Black Eagle mine, except by the pumps draining the sump. The "coal pool"—a combination of Anthracite mine formed to check overproduction and keep up the price of coal—had arbitrarily ordered a "shut down." Such stoppage of labor at one or more of the numerous collieries in the anthracite fields was common, but the length of time prescribed for it in this case was unusual and not without a purpose. A general reduction of miners' wages was in contemplation, and the Black Eagle had been selected as the point at which the first blow should be struck for its inauguration. In their best times the 300 men employed there, with their families, lived from hand to mouth, and it was only reasonable to expect that the exhaustion of their scanty resources by a prolonged "shut down" would leave them so close to starvation that they would be glad to get work at any rate. Then the new scale, thus established at one point, would be made general as rapidly as circumstancas would permit.

The Black Eagle miners, however, displayed an unexpected obstinacy in resistance to the pretty scheme. They actually refused to go to work under the new scale, and a "strike" was declared. That signified nothing to the "coal pool," which was helped by it in keeping down production, but was a terrible misfortune for the 300 and their wretched families. Cold and hunger were in all their comfortless homes; bitterness and almost despair in their hearts. Nevertheless in dogged endurance they struggled through the latter half of November and three weeks of December, obtaining from workers in other mines sufficient aid to barely maintain life.

Christmas eve came, and still there was upon the surface no indication of a change in the situation, but a prescient impression began to be generally felt that a crisis was rapidly approaching.

The small and repellently ugly frame houses of the miners were scattered in an irregular double row along the rugged road on the bleak hillside above the colliery. In one of them this Christmas eve, in the darkness, were to be heard two voices—those of a woman and of a child.

"Please, gran'ma, do light tandle," pleaded the little one beseechingly. "Please do. It so dark. Ally hate dark."

"Try and get used to the dark, dear. Ye'll have to get used to everything ye hate most when ye're older," replied the woman.

"Ally wants see pitty picture; please light tandle, gran'ma."

"Oh! darlin, it's the last one we've got, and supposin you'd be took sick in the night, what would we do then for a light?"

"Ally won't be sick. Please light tandle."

"Well, well, dear; it's a little thing to deny a child, the lord knows. Give it here off the table.

The woman groped about on the floor for a twig from the bunch laid by the stove to dry for kindling, poked it among the few coals still glowing in the stove, and when it blazed lighted with it the candle handed to her by the child. By the feeble light it could be seen that she was sitting on a low seat—a bit of board laid across the top of an empty powder keg—in front of the stove. She was gaunt and pale, her hair was streaked with gray, and her thin calico dress was patched on the breast and arms. The child—a little girl with curly golden hair—knelt beside her knees, and thrusting a fragment of paper in her hands said eagerly:

"See, gran'ma; pitty picture; tell Ally 'bout it."

"It's Santa Claus."

"Who Santy Taus, gran'ma?"

"He's a fine old gentleman who brings Christmas gifts to them he has a likin for, mostly to children."

"Oh! Will he bring Ally anyfin?"

"Indeed he won't. I'll go bail for that. Far enough he'll keep himself from the Black Eagle colliery."

"I dess I'm too little. He hasn't heard 'bout me yet."

"It'd make no differ if he had. He isn't makin acquaintances of our sort. Make up your mind to that."

"Will he never bring Ally anything?"

"Maybe, when you're old and tired out, and heart sore, and learn to pray for it, he may bring ye—a coffin."

"I hate Santy Taus."

"Ye needn't child. He's like all the rest. It's the way of the world. The richer and happier folks are, the better he likes them, and he's never tired doin for them that don't need his help. But he scorns the likes of uz."

The tears gathered in little Alice's eyes as she sadly regarded the picture of cruel, unsympathetic Santa Claus. She but vaguely comprehended the bitterness of the old woman's feeling, yet the spirit of it touched her and made life seem drearier than ever before.

"Where did you get the picture?"

"Found it in road." And she threw it away. "Ally tired, gran'ma. Want go by by."

"Go along, dear, and may the saints give you sweet sleep and fine dreams. Sure the're the best things ye'll ever know."

The child disappeared in a dark doorway to the right after kissing her grandmother good night. The woman sat still with her elbows on her knees, her chin in her hands and her eyes glowering at the little grate, where the fire had ceased to show.

"The kindest thing he could bring to her this night would be the coffin. God forgive me for saying it," she muttered through her teeth.

The outer door was suddenly thrown open, and a man with a heavy burden in a sack on his shoulder staggered in. He dropped his load beside the stove with a "chuck" that shook the frail tenement, and blowing in his hollowed hands to warm them with his breath exclaimed:

"Cripes! But it's mortal cold. The fingers is nearly froze off of me crabblin under the snow."

"Put yez feet up on the stove. They must be soakin," suggested the woman, rising and hastening to make up the fire with coal she took from the sack.

"That they are. I might as well be wearin fishin nets on my feet as them shoes. But what's the good of growlin? Sure they're no worse than your own, my poor Elly."

"Ah! It's the bitter, black Christmas this is for uz."

"I met Fogarty," remarked the man after a little pause.

"The watchman?"

"Yes."

"I'd 'a' thought you'd show more marks of it, and you wake as you are wid the hunger. Are you hurted?"

"We didn't fight."

"No?"

"I'll tell ye how it was. He came to me unbeknownst. while I had my head down pickin among the culm, an the first thing I knew he was standin beside me. 'Andy Corrigan,' says he, 'don't you know it's agin ordhers for the strikers to be let pick coal from the culm pile?"

"Bad luck to them that gev the ordhers," interjected the woman fervently.

"Amen! 'But,' says I, 'It's froze to death the childher will be, to say nothin of ourselves if we don't be let.'"

"'Wid that,' says he, 'I've nothin to do. Ordhers is ordhers, and them's ordhers.'"

The woman, with a quick clutch at her back hair, let it fall in a loose, straggling mass on her bony shoulders, and raising her hands above her head in an attitude of imprecation exclaimed:

"May the curse of the needy and the hopeless fall upon"——

"Howld on, woman! Howld on wid your cursin! Bide a bit till you get the rights of your message to the divil. It's mighty free with your curses you are."

"Sure it's all we have left to give."

"Maybe not. Hear me out. 'Now,' says he, 'I'm on my rounds, and I won't be back this way for two hours, and I don't want to find you here when I come again.'"

"'God knows I hope you won't, for I'm nigh froze already, and the sack is half full.'"

"'Wid snow, I suppose,' says he, with a grin, and off he wint."

"Sure," exclaimed the woman with a grim smile, "it was the same as tellin ye to take what ye needed!"

"That's how I understood it, and that's what I did."

"The blessin of the saints be on Fogarty. Sure it's a good heart he's got even if he is a watchman."

"Gran'ma! it's so told!" called a little whimpering voice from the next room. Andy Corrigan quickly took off his jacket and his wife carried it in to the child, whom she could be heard soothing while wrapping the garment about her.

"There, dear; lie still now and soon ye'll be warm as toast. Try and go to sleep and dream about the angels. This is Christmas eve, and they'll be all around ye to night."

"Is Hugh in yet?" asked Andy when Elly returned to his side.

"He's not been home since mornin."

"Ah, the poor boy! It's to lave us his share of the meat he stays out. It's nearly all gone, isn't it?"

"Yes, but there's enough to last over Christmas."

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Corrigan was right. Hugh knew by experience—as thousands of coal miners have been compelled to learn—that a scanty breakfast of cornmeal mush daily would keep him alive, and that was all he proposed to take from the family's meagre supply until the hard times should be over.

But something else kept him abroad just now. Strange, revolutionary ideas floating about him filled him with anxiety.

"The rights of labor have too long been ignored. If justice is not peacefully accorded by capital, it must be compelled by force. The rich man smiles at seeing the wolf of starvation tearing his poor brother's throat, but the knife at his own will quickly teach him he, too, is but human. A man may possess a million dollars, but can have only one life. You cannot coerce the rich by mere interruption of their accumulation of wealth; to bring them to reason it is necessary to make them fear death,"

Such were the things Hugh heard being said. And their author was one of the last men in the community from whom they might have been expected—old Emil Wagner—a little weazen faced, blue eyed German miner, who had been on the Black Eagle's rolls for at least a dozen years past.

The English speaking miners generally did not take kindly to his ideas, but they were accepted as gospel by the Hungarians and Slavs, whose language he spoke and to whom he had endeared himself by many acts of kindness.

The striker's executive committee was composed of David Evans, Patsey Garrity and Dan Cornell—a Welshman, an Irishman and an Englishman, as their names indicated—were not a little anxious about what "the foreigners" might do and the possible consequences involved. In the hope of curbing Wagner's pernicious influence they summoned him before a general meeting of the men on Christmas eve. The scene of the meeting was an impressive one. Having no room large enough to hold them, nearly all the 300 miners assembled in an open space in the woods, where they had stationed sentries to keep away spies. Their only light was that of the moon, fitfully bright, which accentuated the paleness of their rugged, careworn faces. Emil Wagner, being called upon to explain himself, said to them:

"Your contest must fail if not carried on upon a plane where you and your antagonists are equal, which is certainly not that of resources. The destitution and misery in your wretched homes should have convinced you of that by this time. Where then, are the starving miner and the arrogant mine owner equal? Before the king of terrors—Death. Let your masters know that if you must starve you will not die alone; that those dear to you shall not die unavenged. Make yourself feared, if you would be respected. Kill, if you yourselves wish to live."

"Who would you want killed?" gasped the English committeeman, quite aghast,

"I want nobody killed, but it seems to me the necessities of the situation include using Superintendent Brattle as a warning."

"Why? What has he ever done to you?" demanded Garrity.

"To me! Nothing whatever. And even if he had done me personally every possible injury, not on my own account would I wish his life taken. But he is the representative of the power antagonizing us and his fate would warn our masters that their slaves are in deadly earnest."

"What's the matter," shouted a striker, "with touching capital where it is tenderest—in its pocket? Burn the breaker! Flood the mine!"

"And destroy the field of your employment for months to come," responded Wagner promptly: "hurting yourselves worst, since the county would have to pay all the damages."

The discussion was long and grew hot. Finally Chairman David Evans "sat down" on Wagner, as he had all along intended to do.

"It ill becomes a man, old and intelligent as you are, Mr. Wagner," said he, "to talk in that murderous way, and we want to hear no more of it."

That was the general sentiment of the English speaking strikers, but when Evans' words were translated to the brutal and obstinate Slavs they scowled and walked away in grim silence.

Hugh Corrigan, though too young to take any prominent part, felt a vivid interest in the proceedings and had a lively appreciation of the perilous quality in the forces Emil Wagner had set in motion. He knew that Mr. Brattle's danger was very real and not to be charmed away by the Welshman's conservative rebuke. And if Wagner only looked upon Mr. Brattle as a superintendent it was altogether as a man Hugh thought of him and conceived it his duty to warn him. On his own account solely? Well, hardly.

But Mr. Brattle had a daughter—Mary—who, in the young man's quite unbiased and critical estimation, was beyond all question the sweetest and prettiest girl in the world. That decided opinion had been arrived at by him in the short space of two hours upon a memorable afternoon six months ago, when he acted as guide for Miss Mary Brattle and three or four other visitors through the intricate depths of the Black Eagle mine.

Clearly it was an imperative necessity that he should, for her sweet sake, warn her father against the murderous Slavs. He did not shut his eyes to the fact that a striker who made himself in anywise prominent, even by the doing of a conspicuously good deed, was pretty certain to be a marked man and made to suffer for it when the strike was ended.

The road he took was a rough and dangerous path over the mountain, but enabled him to reach the superintendent's house, which lay about half a mile beyond the breaker, with but little risk of being seen by any one who might take exception to his mission.

There was no lights in Mr. Brattle's windows when Hugh reached there, for the hour was late, but his first timid tap with the brass knocker on the door brought as an immediate response the demand in a feminine voice from a window opened behind closed blinds:

"What is wanted?"

He recognized the sweet voice, and his own trembled a little as he replied, "Is Mr. Brattle at home?"

"No; Mr. Brattle is not at home," and the speaker slightly opening the slats to peep out exclaimed, "Oh, it's you, is it. Mr. Corrigan?"

Delighted astonishment at that recognition so overwhelmed the young man that he could not exactly take in the sense of what she told him, and he stammered, "I would like to see him."

"He went out with—with a friend half an hour ago or more. Is it anything particular?"

"Oh, Miss Brattle, I can't tell you how particular it is. I have come to warn him not to go among the men, for his life is in danger."

"I did not think I would ever hear my father threatened by a man of the Black Eagle colliey."

"For God's sake, don't misunderstand me. Can't you know the difference between a threat and a warning. There are men who would knock my head off for coming here to-night to tell him this. Trouble makers telling about that he is going to bring in more Slavs, with Pinkerton men to protect them, and that makes the men hot. And they have some bad advisers among them."

"I'm sure he would have no hand in such a wicked thing. He would resign sooner."

Before Hugh could reply they were startled by the dull sound of an explosion in the direction of the colliery.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Brattle, when he left home, was accompanied by a stout but active gentleman, a little past the prime of life, whom he addressed as Mr. Andrews. They strolled as far as the company's breaker without seeing anybody, and stood chatting in its shadow for a few minutes. Then they started up the road toward the miners' houses. Thick cloud patches drifting across the sky made the moon's bright light fitful. It was in a moment when her radiance made everything almost as clear as day that they left the shadow, and hardly had they taken a dozen steps in the open road when they heard in the air above them a burst of Slavonic execration coupled with Mr. Brattle's name. On a high trestlework supporting a car track were three Slavs, looking like giants up there in the moonlight, who instantly began, with unpleasant expertness of aim, hurling lumps of coal and heavy iron missiles at them.

"Run for your life, Mr. Andrews," exclaimed the superintendent, leaping back into the breaker's shadow; "you can't reason with those animals. Hide before they climb down, or we will be lost."

Swiftly they ran around the breaker to where a number of coal cars were crowded together on tracks near the mouth of the "incline," or tunnel, penetrating the depths of the mine. Into one of these they clambered, and laid themselves flat down in the snow and coal grime on its bottom. Trestlework overhead made all here obscure. Hardly were they hidden when they heard their pursuers running, stumbling, panting and cursing, after them."

The fellows were at a loss where to look for their intended victims. They held their breaths and listened. All was still. They sought tracks, but the snow, trampled before by many feet, betrayed nothing. A few of the cars were peered into, but those were evidently deemed too open to be probable hiding places, and search in that direction was only cursory and ineffective. At the mouth of the incline they stood and jabbered, evidently agreeing upon that as the shelter the hunted men had found. It was a likely place. An armed man there might, in that darkness, kill a dozen following him.

Double tracks, 1,700 feet long, were laid down in the incline for loaded cars to come up on one side while empty ones descended on the other. On these tracks the murderous Slavs placed two cars abreast, fastening across their fronts by a chain a stout beam, long enough to sweep the entire width of the tunnel and inevitably crush any one lurking there when the ponderous engine of destruction was launched. One of the cars used for this purpose was next to that in which the fugitives lay concealed. Just when they were about setting their infernal contrivance in motion one of them called a halt and made some proposition, to which his companions seemed to accord enthusiastic assent. Then he ran away and was gone full half an hour, while they remained on guard. He brought back with him a tin can, such as those in which the "oil well shooters" carry nitroglycerine. This they ingeniously fastened lightly before the crossbeam in such a position that it would surely be knocked off if the timbers were at all displaced by touching anything.

Slowly and laboriously they pushed the joined cars forward to the verge of the slope, when the mass moved by its own weight with momentarily accelerating momentum. The moment it started they ran swiftly and silently away. Up from the throat of the mine came a dull rumbling, quickly increasing to a roar, which culminated in a terrific explosion that seemed to shake the mountain. The car containing Mr. Brattle and his companion was tipped on its side, throwing them out, but fortunately without hurting them.

"Quick, now!" urged the superintendent. "We must get away from here before the crowd comes."

They ran a little way across the flat, and then up the hillside road until coming voices alarmed them, when they flung themselves down in the shadow of a clump ot bushes behind a little pile of mine timbers by the road. Gangs of excited miners rushed by until it seemed as if all the men in the community must have gone down to the breaker. Still the fugitives did not venture to move. To return to Mr. Brattle's house they would have had to pass through the crowd of strikers, which in the light of their recent experience hardly seemed safe, or go by the mountain path, which the superintendent did not know.

"If we stay here much longer I shall be frozen stiff," remarked Mr. Andrews in a wispered growl. "If we'd had just a little sense we would have staid in the house and fixed up the children s Christmas tree."

"Well, this moonlight ramble was not on my programme, you know."

"And I was seventy sorts of a fool for insisting on it. I know that now. I should have remembered what I have often thought—that you, here on the ground, understood the situation much better than we could in New York."

"I hope to convince you of that. You shall see for yourself."—

"If I live. Where the mischief do you suppose they got the nitroglycerine?"

"No telling. Stole it somewhere, I suppose."

Neither of the fugitives noticed a man coming up from the breaker until he, arriving within sound of their speech, halted and uttered a sharp "Hello there!" of challenge. It was Hugh on his way home after learning the little concerning the explosion that could be guessed at that night—the Slavs having had the sense to keep accurate knowledge to themselves. His hasty imagining, when he heard the voices, was that the speakers were Slavs in ambush for the man he meant to save, and it was a great relief to his mind when Mr. Brattle replied, utttering his name in a tone of unmistakably gratified recognition.

"A friend and myself have escaped from some fellows who wanted to kill us. Will you help us to get away from here?"

"With all my heart. Jump out here and go with me. We'll not be likely to meet anyone and keep ahead of the crowd that will be coming up presently." He led them straight to his father's house, and when they had entered said, as he lighted the candle: "Here you will be safe until near day light, when you can try for home. Everybody will be asleep then, and I will guide you by a road few travel at any time."

Mr. Andrews looked about him with a shudder, and sinking upon a stool put his frozen feet on the stove hearth to warm.

"Something ugly has happened in the incline," remarked Hugh, "but nobody seem to know rightly what it is."

"I know all about it," replied Mr. Brattle, and related their adventure with the Slavs, asking in conclusion how far their feeling was shared by the other men.

"Not at all, sir," answered the young man warmly. "Barring the cattle imported by the company at the time of the strike, and perhaps one old crank, there's none would harm a hair of your head, and it will go hard with the Slavs who did that devil's job to-night when the men find them out."

"You feel sure of what you say?" demanded Mr. Andrews sharply.

"As that I am alive."

"Then I wish you would go at once to the leaders of the strike—I take it for granted the men have leaders—and ask them to come here at daylight for a conference. This strike can and must be ended immediately. I know I'm giving you trouble, but will make it worth your while."

"Don't speak of that, sir. I'd do anything honest to end the strike."

"Go ahead, then, and we will await here your return."

Hugh went immediately. When he was gone the superintendent said:

"Look about you, Mr. Andrews, and see the home of an honest, sober, industrious and skillful miner—as Andrew Corrigan is. Even the necessaries of life are scant. Mere comforts here would be luxuries. There may be a little corn-meal in the cupboard, but no other food, I would wager. Open that dinner can hanging on the wall, and ten to one you will find a block of wood in it. Do you know why? That its lightness may not betray its emptiness when the man carries it down into the mine with him as a public pretense that he can afford a midday meal. See that patched gown and trousers hung on the clotheshorse to dry for daily use to-morrow. I'm glad you have a chance to see this for yourself. I have long wanted to get one director with a heart in him to come here and learn the situation as it really exists."

"But," stammered Mr. Andrews, "this is during a rather prolonged strike."

"They were only a little better off when they had work; more cornmeal and perhaps now and then a bit of salt pork when there were not too many 'shut downs,' but not much else. Nothing has gone to the pawnbrokers."

CHAPTER IV.

Hearing some movement in the next room, the men noiselessly stepped into the shadow of the clotheshorse. A pretty little mite of a barefoot girl, with little golden curls framing her pale, thin face, appeared in the door, blinking at the candle as if wondering at its being alight. A man's coarse cardigan jacket dangled around her ragged little nightdress, and she carried in one hand a small stocking.

"Don't tare what gran'ma says," she audibly soliloquized. "Santa Taus might tum. Ally dream Santy Taus b'ing gran'ma 'n gran'pa shoes, 'n dolly for Ally, 'n watch f' Untle Hugh—lots to eat,"

While she talked she climbed up on a stool and put her stocking on the mantel, with a chunk of coal on its toe and the top dangling down—an excellent symbol, Mr. Brattle thought, of the miner's prospects in life.

"Do, p'ease, good Mr. Santy Taus bring us sumfin to eat anyway," she said pleadingly, clambered down and toddled off to bed. Presently they heard her whisper, "Oh, I's so told:" then all was still.

Mr. Andrews came from behind the screen with tears in his eyes and in his hand a wad of bank notes, which he silently poked into the little stocking and then, sitting down again, sank into a reverie. Mr. Brattle did not disturb him. Silence reigned, broken only by the mournful howls of the wind, which arose after midnight. At length the two men whispered anxiously about Hugh's protracted absence. Something they feared must have happened to him. He came with the dawn, looking so worn and haggard that his appearance startled them. They didn't know it, but he had gone through over twenty hours of almost continuous exertion without a morsel of food, and that as the culmination of weeks of starvation. He reported:

"One of the men, the most important, had gone to Laurel Run, and I went over after him."

"Fourteen miles, there and back, over an exceptionally abominable mountain road," Mr. Brattle explained, sotto voice, to his companion.

"He will be here," continued Hugh, "before 8 o'clock. I thought Miss Brattle might be anxious, so I stopped on the way back to tell her you were safe, sir."

"Thank you, Hugh. That was a good, kind thing to do, and not a little one, for it took you a good half mile out of your way, and you must have been very tired."

"Oh, that's nothing, sir. I'm glad I went."

"Did you see Mary herself?"

"The minute after I knocked. She was so anxious she had not gone to bed, but when I left her mind was easy. She told me to wish you a merry Christmas, sir."

"My God!" exploded Mr. Andrews. "The idea of a merry Christmas here!"

"It depends on you," responded Mr. Brattle to him in a low tone.

Presently Mr. Corrigan, tousled, testy and surprised, emerged from his bedroom. All the hospitality at his command he extended to his visitors—he put more coal in the stove. Then he took down the woman's gown from the clotheshorse and handed it into the bedroom that Mrs. Corrigan might dress herself. When she came out she brought the coarse blanket from her bed and laid it over the sleeping child in place of the jacket, which Mr. Corrigan then put on.

Marry Brattle came over on horseback at a very early hour, bringing with her a big basket full of bacon, bread and coffee.

"I knew you had guests this morning," she said to Mrs. Corrigan, "whom it is my duty to take care of, so I hope you will not be offended at my helping you to entertain them." Her tone was so frank and friendly that it won the matron's good will at once, and no rebellious pride prejudiced her against the prospect of a good breakfast. In a few minutes the bacon was sizzling in a pan, and for the first time in many months the aroma of coffee amazed the atmosphere of the miner's home. Alice awoke and sniffed it. With a scramble and plunge she was out of bed and in the middle of the family room, staring with wonder dilated eyes at the preparations for breakfast and quite oblivious of the presence of strangers. Throwing up her hands, with a shrill scream of ecstatic joy, she cried:

"Oh, gran'ma, Santy Taus did tum!"

The strikers' committee appeared on time, and the superintendent formally introduced to them his companion, "Mr. George Andrews, the new president of the Black Eagle Coal Mining company."

'Men," said Mr. Andrews to them, "I have only recently been elected to the directorate and made president of this company. Until now I have never been in the antrhacite country, knew nothing of the conditions of existence here and would have been powerless to change the company's policy if I had known. All this is changed. We have a new management. I know the facts—thanks to Mr. Brattle—and am happy to say that I have power to act as my judgment dictates. Work will be resumed in the colliery tomorrow at old rates 'shut downs' will be rare in the future, and all the old hands are invited to take their places again—except the Slavs and Hungarians; we will have no more of them."

The happy news flew abroad as light spreads when the sun rises; joyous hurrahs everywhere welcomed the ending of the strike, and "Merry Christmas" was heard on all sides from lips which certainly would not have uttered the words that day—except perhaps in bitter irony—but for the unexpected ending of their misery. And Mr. Andrews helped to make the day a merry one by ordering the opening of the company's store and distribution of such liberal largesse of provisions as banished hunger and carried comfort into every honest home in the community.

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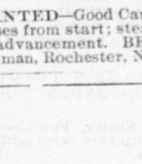
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HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life: to embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $20 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies that do not injure the health or interfere with one's business or pleasure. It builds up and improves the general health, clears the skin and beautifies the complexion. No wrinkles or flabbiness follow this treatment. Endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies. PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL. Harmless. No Starving. Send 6 cents in stamps for particulars to DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, M'VICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.

WE WANT YOU
to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

FAVORITE SINGER!
Warranted for Five Years.
LOW ARM ONLY $20

HIGH ARM $25.00.
OUR FAVORITE SINGER
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers
Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials.
Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company,
269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JURORS DRAWN FOR JANUARY TERM OF COURT AND SPECIAL TERM IN MARCH.

The regular term of court will commence the fourth Monday of January 1893. There will also be a special term commencing the third Monday in March. Below are the names of the men drawn to serve as jurors.

GRAND JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

James M Rider, stone mason	Half Moon
Lawrence Fox, laborer	Harris
Geo. W Hollabaugh, laborer	Spring
Albert Stover, butcher	Bellefonte
Adam Moyer, laborer	Philipsburg
Marius Miner, jeweler	Howard boro
David Spotts, farmer	Worth
M F Rossman, farmer	Potter
Geo W Wise, laborer	Miles
Geo W Lucas, farmer	Philipsburg
Warren E Hosterman, farmer	Haines
Aaron Mallory, miner	Spring
R A Kinsloe, editor	Philipsburg
S H Williams, painter	Bellefonte
Joseph Resides, laborer	Huston
Christ Ellenberger, farmer	Worth
W H McCausland, jeweler	Philipsburg
Jno. F Gill, laborer	Huston
S P Shamp, laborer	Walker
Daniel Smay, laborer	Rush
David Dorman, laborer	Haines
Henry Glossner, laborer	Liberty
Christ Decker, farmer	Walker
E P Siegfried, laborer	Rush

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Frank Weber, merchant	Philipsburg
N W Cronemiller, clerk	Bellefonte
John Hines, laborer	Spring
George Decker, laborer	Penn
George Harper, farmer	Ferguson
James W Runkle, farmer	Potter
Chas. Schroyer, fireman	Spring
Wm. Musser, farmer	Haines
W S Loy, farmer	Burnside
Wm Kreamer, farmer	Miles
W Hettinger, farmer	Gregg
Jas. I Delong, merchant	Liberty
W H Kreamer, merchant	Centre Hall
Mordacai Benner, laborer	Benner
S A McQuistion, coach maker	Bellefonte
John Richard, teacher	Rush
Melvin Sowers, laborer	College
Geo. Noll, farmer	Boggs
Geo. W Campbell, farmer	Harris
Cyrus W Hunter, marble cutter	Half Moon
R C Thompson, farmer	Worth
Thos. Askey, laborer	Rush
Irvin G Alexander, farmer	Union
David Bradford, farmer	Potter
Ed. Garman, merchant	Bellefonte
David Keller, gentleman	Harris
Henry Morris, blacksmith	Patton
Henry Mark, farmer	Gregg
Ad. Fauble, merchant	Bellefonte
Peter Lauck, farmer	Ferguson
Geo. L Smith, carpenter	Bellefonte
Adam Vonada, farmer	Miles
E T Tuten, editor	Bellefonte
Wm. Shawley, farmer	Boggs
G G Parke., blacksmith	Philipsburg
Rudolph Schadd, plumber	Spring
James C Gilliland, farmer	College
W R Jenkins, machinist	Bellefonte
A J Sweitzer, machinist	Spring
Daniel Boob, farmer	Liberty
G S Woodring, carpenter	Worth
Miles Hower, merchant	Philipsburg
Sam. Lewin, merchant	Bellefonte
Wesley Biddle, farmer	Patton
M Kerstetter, carpenter	Spring
Henry Beck, clerk	Spring
Cyrus Strictland, gentleman	Bellefonte
A J Tate, farmer	Benner

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

Wm. Zimmerman, laborer	Burnside
Cyrus Zeigler, farmer	Miles
Hiram Grove, teacher	Gregg
Jessie Whippo, laborer	Worth
Samuel Wilkenson, farmer	Rush
A C Williams, butcher	Liberty
Jno. A Woodward, farmer	Howard
J A Confer, farmer	Boggs
Alf. Hassinger, laborer	Spring
Geo. B Lee, laborer	Potter
Geo. Swab, farmer	Harris
James F Brown, contractor	Unionville
Jas. P Turner, farmer	Huston
Geo. Blackford, restaurant	Bellefonte
R G Goheen, farmer	Ferguson
Frank Bosch, Butcher	Benner
James Lytle, farmer	Half Moon
James Moyer, blacksmith	Potter
R E Hinde, laborer	Haines
Philip Loder, teacher	Howard
David Rossman, laborer	Spring
Joseph Shay, laborer	Howard twp
O B Krebs, merchant	Ferguson
Alfred Keen, farmer	Penn
Wm. Schenck, farmer	Liberty
Wm M Hershey, laborer	Snow Shoe
Paul McCullough, carpenter	Philipsburg
John T Lee, painter	Centre Hall
Adam Smail, farmer	Snow Shoe
Emanuel White, farmer	Spring
Harry Fenlon, clerk	Bellefonte
Harvey Vonada, farmer	Gregg
Thomas M Quick, carpenter	Boggs
Frank Emerick, farmer	Walker
Reuben Kaup, miller	Spring
John W Holmes, laborer	Marion

TRAVERSE JURORS.

drawn for Special Term, beginning on the third Monday of March.

Jonathan Condo, clerk	College
Philip Woodring, shoemaker	Miles
Chas. Garis, mason	Spring
Thos. Schaughency, mill hand	Bellefonte
David Holter, merchant	Howard
Henry Shadow, cabinet maker	Potter
W H Meyer, merchant	Penn
Orrin Vail, farmer	Rush
Arthur Rachau, laborer	Miles
Benjamin Stover, farmer	Gregg
M L Emerick, blacksmith	Centre Hall
Geo. W Spangler, farmer	Potter
Robert Flick, farmer	Union
Wm. Orr, farmer	Marion
M H Spicher, farmer	Potter
John Weaver, farmer	Taylor
Henry Waikey, carpenter	Bellefonte
George Cowher, farmer	Worth
Jas A Smith, laborer	Liberty
Geo Taylor, farmer	Benner
Jacob Bridge, laborer	Marion
Geo F Deer, laborer	Boggs
G H Leyman, farmer	Boggs
J Hettinger, contractor	Ferguson
Luther E Stover, farmer	Haines
Samuel Martz, shoemaker	Ferguson
Ira Gramley laborer	Haines
James Foreman, laborer	Bellefonte
Wm Mulbarger, farmer	College
T P Seibring, farmer	Half Moon
Luke Styers, laborer	Haines
A S Swartz, farmer	Spring
James A Ott, laborer	Spring
S D Miller, printer	Millheim
D K Tate, architect	Bellefonte
Warren Dillen, carpenter	Philipsburg

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habbit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.
48 page book of particulars free. Address Golden Specific Co., Race St., Cincinnati, O.

OF INTEREST TO FISHERMEN.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5—The Pennsylvania Commissioner of Fisheries are now prepared to receive applications fro brook trout fry. Applications should be sent to the following Commissioners: Henry C. Ford, No. 1823 Vine street; Philadelphia; W. L. Powell, Harrisburg, S. B. Stillwell, Scranton; H. C. Demuth, Lancaster; Levis Streuber, Erie; G. W. Welchons, Pittsburg. One can of trout fry contaning 1,500 fish will be sent free to the nearest railroad station of each applicant.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

An open letter to women. No. 3.
Thurlow, Penn.
"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:
"If any one wants to know how good your medicine is, just refer them to me.
"I was so low, people thought I never could get well again.
"The trouble was in my womb, causing bearing-down and severe backache. I was so nervous and irritable my people could hardly live with me. Sometimes I would almost fall down, I was so dizzy, and how I did lie awake nights! I thought I should go crazy!
"But now all that is changed, and I am a well woman. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound.* Now, when I do not feel just right, I take a bottle of your medicine and a box of your pills, and they never fail me."
Mrs. L. Travis.

Yours for Health, Lydia E. Pinkham
All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

A Family Affair
Health for the Baby,
Pleasure for the Parents,
New Life for the Old Folks.
Hires' Root Beer
THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK
is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.
Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A BABY?
Maybe you think this is a new business, sending out babies on application; it has been done before, however, but never have those furnished been so near the original sample as this one. Everyone will exclaim, "Well! that's the sweetest baby I ever saw!" This little black-and-white engraving can give you but a faint idea of the exquisite original.

"I'M A DAISY."
which we propose to send to you, transportation paid. The little darling rests against a pillow, and is in the act of drawing off its pink sock, the mate of which has been pulled off and flung aside with a triumphant coo. The flesh tints are perfect, and the eyes follow you, no matter where you stand. The exquisite reproductions of this greatest painting of Ida Waugh (the most celebrated of modern painters of baby life) are to be given to those who subscribe to Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893. The reproductions cannot be told from the original, which cost $400, and are the same size (17x22 inches). The baby is life size, and absolutely lifelike. We have also in preparation, to present to our subscribers during 1893, other great pictures by such artists as Percy Moran, Maud Humphrey, Louis Deschamps, and others of world-wide renown. Take only two examples of what we did during the past year, "A Yard of Pansies," and "A White House Orchid" by the wife of President Harrison, and you will see what our promises mean.
Those who subscribe for Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893 will possess a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides a Magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep everyone posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family: and while Demorest's is not a fashion Magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and we give you, *free of cost*, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2, and you will really get over $25 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the magazine, send 10 cents for a specimen copy

Lamp-chimneys cost so little that we let them go on breaking. We go on buying and grumbling.
What should we do?
Get Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass;" they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.
They are fine, well made, exact; they fit the lamps they are made for; stand upright; the shade is right; they make a right draught for light; they are uniform. Both bear a label for your protection. Look for it.
Be willing to pay a nickel more and stop this constant expense and annoyance.
Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH Co.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
PRICE 50 CTS.
IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.
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SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS LAY.
LIKE
Sheridan's Condition Powder!
KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS
Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
Good for Moulting Hens.
It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Roup," says one customer.
If you can't get it send to us.
We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2 1-4 lb can $2.50. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of THE BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free.
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

RUPTURE
DR. J. A. SHERMAN begs to inform those whom it may concern that all patients will be furnished with his CELEBRATED RUPTURE TREATMENT during the months of May, June and July this year at special rates, at his principal office, 294 Broadway, New York. Safety and comfort is assured without restriction from exercise while under treatment for cure. Treatment can be had by corresponding. Send stamp for pamphlet

MYSTIC CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
AND
NEURALGIA.
CURES IN A DAY
A New and Wonderful Discovery
which has revolutionized the treatment of these diseases. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears, the first dose greatly benefits. It is recommended only for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, but for these it is a quick and radical cure, as multitudes who have used it testify. It contains no anodynes and is perfectly harmless. Ask your druggist to procure it if he does not have it on hand.
Guarantee. If first bottle does not benefit you, druggist will refund money.
Write for treatise and testimonials.
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
Dr. I. A. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.

DR. SANDEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT

LATEST PATENTS-BEST IMPROVEMENTS. WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.
Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.
Our powerful improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY is the greatest boon ever offered weak men; FREE WITH ALL BELTS.
Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 DAYS. Send for large illustrated pamphlets, sealed, free by mail. Address
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
No. 819 Broadway, New York.

RAILROADS.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Nov. 16, 1891.

STATIONS	Dis	Westward A.M	A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	4 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 18	4 23
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 21	4 26
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 33	4 38
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 36	4 40
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 44	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 58	4 55
Curtin	19.9	5 18	9 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 11	5 19
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 25	5 20
Milesburg	25.5	5 45	10 35	5 30
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 20	5 39
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 48	5 41
Julian	32.9	6 06	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 26	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	1129	6 06
Hannah—f	45.7	6 28	11 [illegible]	6 13
Fowler—f	45.0	6 36	11 [illegible]	6 15
Dix—f	46.3	6 33	11 32	6 12
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 38	6 28
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 43	6 29
East Tyrone	53.0	6 48	11 48	6 33
TYRONE	54.3	6 25	11 55	6 40

STATIONS	Dis	Eastward A.M	P.M	P.M
TYRONE		7 55	3 10	7 35
East Tyrone	1.3	8 02	3 17	7 42
Vail	3.1	8 05	3 20	7 47
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 10	3 24	7 46
Dix—f	8.0	8 15	3 30	7 41
Fowler—f	9.2	8 17	3 33	7 50
Hannah—f	10.6	8 21	3 37	7 54
Port Matilda	13.9	8 28	3 44	8 01
Martha	17.3	8 36	3 52	8 10
Julian	21.4	8 44	4 01	8 20
Unionville	25.8	8 55	4 19	8 30
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 03	4 17	8 40
Milesburg	30.8	9 07	4 20	8 44
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 17	4 30	8 04
Milesburg	30.8	9 32	4 40	9 13
Curtin	34.4	9 46	4 47	9 19
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	9 51	4 55	9 28
Howard	39.8	10 01	5 02	9 28
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 15	5 19	9 49
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 13	9 45
Mill Hall	51.3	10 35	5 24	10 05
Flemington	52.5	10 38	5 27	10 00
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 45	5 39	10 11

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

Westward Dis.	P.M	A.M	Stations	Dis. Eastward A.M	P.M
5 05	1 31		SCOTIA	25.6 9 21	4 47
5 25	10 21	5.3	Fairbrook	20.3 9 09	4 27
5 37	10 28	8.7	Penna. Furnace	16.9 8 56	4 15
5 44	10 34	10.6	Hostler f	15.0 8 50	4 08
5 50	10 46	12.3	Marengo f	13.3 8 43	4 01
5 57	10 52	13.5	Lowsville f	12.1 8 37	3 75
6 04	10 58	15.2	Furnace Road f	10.4 8 31	3 40
6 08	11 02	15.8	Dungarvin f	9.8 8 27	3 46
6 18	11 10	18.2	Warriors Mark	7.4 8 19	3 [illegible]
6 28	11 20	20.5	Pennington	5.1 8 10	3 20
6 40	11 32	23.5	Stover	2.1 7 58	3 1
6 50	11 40	25.6	TYRONE	7 50	3 1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 24 1890.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.30 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.10 a m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m. arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.
S B BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R.
To take effect Nov. 24th, 1890

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Dis.	Eastward a.m.	p.m.
.0	5.50	2.15	MONTANDON	5.80	9.20	5.45
1.5	6.15	2.25	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	5.20	9.10	5.25
1.5	6.15	2.25	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar		9.10	5.25
5.4	6.30	2.35	Biehl f		9.00	5.24
6.8	6.35	2.40	Vicksburg f		8.53	5.20
10.7	6.45	2.50	MIFFLINFURG		8.42	5.10
13.1	6.52	2.57	Barber f		8.36	5.04
15.2	6.58	3.03	Swengle f		8.30	4.45
16.1	7.00	3.05	Millmont		8.27	4.2
18.6	7.08	3.14	LAURELTON		8.17	4.0
23.5	7.19	3.25	Pardee f		8.06	4.15
28.9	7.28	3.38	Cherry Run f		7.58	4.2
32.2	7.43	3.48	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.43	4.12
33.9	7.48	3.54	Ingleby f		7.39	4.07
36.6	7.53	4.00	Coburn		7.30	4.00
39.6	8.01	4.08	Zerby f		7.21	3.52
43.4	8.10	4.17	Rising Springs		7.12	3.43
46.2	8.18	4.25	Penn's Cave f		7.05	3.37
49.2	8.24	4.30	CENTRE HALL		6.58	3.28
51.6	8.32	4.37	Gregg f		6.51	3.23
54.6	8.37	4.43	Linden Hall		6.43	3.16
56.7	8.42	4.48	OAK HALL		6.38	3.11
58.3	8.46	4.52	LEMONT		6.34	
60.2	8.51	4.57	Dale Summit f		6.29	
63.9	9.00	5.06	Pleasant Gap f		6.19	
65.2	9.04	5.10	Axeman f		6.14	
67.4	9.10	5.15	BELLEFONTE		6.10	2.45

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD						WESTWARD				
12	10	8	1	2		1	3	7	9	11
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar— Lv	am	am	am	pm	pm
6 25		3 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 30		10 30		4 40
6 28		3 44		8 59	Coleville	6 37		10 25		4 45
6 25		3 41		8 56	Morris	6 40		10 28		4 48
6 22		3 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51
6 19		3 35		8 49	Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54
6 17		3 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56
6 14		3 31		8 44	Fillmore	6 53		10 52		5 00
6 11		3 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03
6 09		3 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern Jct	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale	7 19		5 16		
	5 43		8 12		Mattern	7 24		5 20		
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown	7 29		5 23		
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank	7 35		5 30		
5 51		3 08	

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The time is not far distant when 5,000,000 Canadians will ask to become citizens of the United States unless the Democratic party, now about to enter upon a brief lease of national power, shall deliberately make annexation unprofitable. Condition of affairs as reported clearly points out the trend of events in the Dominion, and plainly indicates the conclusions which must be reached in the near future if the present tariff policy of this country remains substantially unchanged. The sentiments of loyality to the British Empire has become little more than a shadow among the people of Canada. The office holding class, who look to the Court St. James for titles and honors have a practical, if selfish, reason for their advocacy of Canadian adherence to the Empire. But the masses have learned by hard experience that they receive no advantages whatever from their connection with the British Government, while the disadvantages of their position are manifold and fatal.

Adherence to the Empire under present conditions means stagnation and poverty for the Dominion. Entrance upon equal and honorable terms into the great Re public means wealth, progress and prosperity. The Canadians cannot thrive without access to the vast American markets. The McKinley law has deprived them of 65,000,000 profitable customers. The effect of its enforcement upon the trade and industries of Canada has been far reaching. Heavy as the loss to our northern neighbors has been through the determination of the Republican party to legislate for the benefit of the people of the United States, the losses which the Canadians must incur in the future will be incompar ably greater unless they enter the Union, or American protection is overthrown. The remedy for existing hardship is in the hands of Canada. She only has to knock at our door to be admitted. Once admitted her interests are our interests, her people are our people, and her right to free trade with every American State will be unquestioned.

The rapid growth of the annexation sentiment in Canada can be checked only in one way. If the democratic party carries out the principles of the Chicago platform its action will postpone annexation many years. The free trade policy would admit Canadian products into the American market without restriction. The gain to Canada would be immense. We should give a market of 65,000,000 liberal consumers for a market of 5,000,000 consumers whose living expenses are only a fraction of the ordinary expenditures of 5,000,000 Americans. Canada will get everything she wants under this arrangement. The United States will get nothing. Every consideration of patriotism and sound policy demands that free trade shall be granted to the Canadians only when they consent to assume the responsibilities of American citizenship. To give Canada leave to enrich herself at our expense without contributing anything in return would be an act of monumental folly and of deliberate treachery to the United States. What do Mr. Cleveland and his advisers propose to do in regard to this vitally important matter? Will they serve the interests of the Canadian Tories or of the American people?

THEY ARE DOING RIGHT.

A case of supposed death is now occupying the attention of the medical men of Toledo, Ohio: Glay G. Hoppes, aged 18, was pronounced dead last Friday by his attending physician. The death certificate was made out, the cause stated being dropsy of the pericardium.

Funeral services were conducted Tuesday afternoon. The corpse bore such a life like appearance, however, that the boy's parents refused to have it buried, and it lies upon a bed in a room, the temperature of which is kept at seventy degrees.

The body remains limp and the ears and lips are pink instead of blue. Not the slightest sign of decomposition has manifested itself, while the eyes are as bright and full as in life. The parents refuse to permit burial until signs of decomposition appear.

—The libel suit against the editor of this paper is still on tap as far as we know

A Strange Experience.

She Came Out of It All Right but the Danger was Great

WHAT FEW PERSONS WOULD LIKE TO GO THROUGH IN THIS WORLD.

Seemed Almost Like a Miraculous Intervention of Providence.

One can scarcely credit it.

Yet it all happened, and in the little town of East North Yarmouth, Maine.

And the lady lives to-day to tell the story. Her name is Mrs. H. E. Skillin, and she is well known and most highly esteemed.

It seems—but we will let her relate the matter in her own words, just as she gave them to our reporter.

"I began at first having trembling feelings of the heart," she said, "and was very bad at times. Any little excitement would make it worse, I became languid, and felt constantly tired and worn, lost all my natural energy and ambition, and was consequently weak and nervous.

"Indeed, I was so nervous at times I could not bear to hear anyone rock a chair. I had numbness in my right hand so it would seem apparently dead; and when it would come to its feeling there would be a deathly feeling at my stomach. I had a dull, tired feeling in my head.

"It was evident that there was a terrible diseased condition of my nerves and system which required immediate attention. I at once began taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and have taken four bottles.

MRS. H. E. SKILLIN.

"I now have a good appetite and have grown strong and recovered my old-time energy and ambition. I do not feel at all nervous. The dull feeling in my head is all gone, and I really feel as well as I have for a number of years.

"I consider these results remarkable in the comparatively short time I have been taking the remedy, and I cannot speak too highly of the good that it has done me.

"I hope others affected with nervous or chronic diseases will use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, for after what it has done in my case, it will surely cure them.

It beats all what this wonderful remedy will do and we do not wonder that so many people regard it as a life and health saver.

We know it to be perfectly harmless and purely vegetable. All druggists keep it for sale for $1, but it must not be classed with so-called patent medicines, for it is a physician's prescription, the discovery of the great nerve specialist who is so wonderfully successful in curing chronic or long standing complaints, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th Street, New York. The Doctor can be consulted without charge by any and all who require medical advice and treatment, either by visiting his office or writing him about the complaint.

At any rate use his wonderful medicine.

JUST MARRIED.

How loving they are; this is always a sure sign. After the first five years sometimes it don't hold good. When Charlie comes home to you grounty and cross, snapping and snarling, unable to relish the nice dinner you have cooked, and feels as if there was a ton of pig iron in his stomach, he is troubled with dyspepsia, and Sulphur Bitters is the only medicine that will cure him.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The most important subject confronting the young man about leaving school or college is that of his future occupation. What shall I learn? This is the question with almost every young man at this period of his life, for few of them have their minds made up beforehand as to what calling they will follow. When they get a situation of any kind it is generally a matter of chance if they are suited in it, and more often perhaps they are not suited at all. WHAT SHALL I LEARN; or THE YOUNG MEN'S BUSINESS GUIDE gives to young men such information concerinng each business and profession as ought to make it fairly easy for any and all of them to decide upon what will be the best and most congenial occupation for them to learn. For this purpose fifty-nine different kinds of business, embracing both professions and trades have been written up by men who have been successful in them. The plan of the book is to give a brief history of each of the subjects, followed by instructions as to the necessary preparations to be made before entering each business. Instructions are then given how to secure a situation in each, with the work and pay at the beginning. As each promotion takes place the reader is informed of the work he will have to do, and his pay for the same. He is also given points as to the best locations to start in each business, the money required, etc. Full instructions for securing admission to West Point and the Naval Academy are included in the work, with references to the schools and colleges where the professions and trades are taught in a practical manner. THE STANDARD PUBLISHING Co., 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, are the publishers, and the book is sent postage prepaid for one dollar.

I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head—for a week at a time I could not see. I used Ely's Cream Balm and in a few days I was cured It is wonderful how quick it helped me.—Mrs. Georgie S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in my temples. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of my cold was removed.—Henry C. Clark, New York Appraiser's Office.

EDITORS TABLE.

According to the provisions of the International Copyright Law, which went into effect July 1, 1891, any country may, by complying with certain easy conditions, receive the benefits of the law. The German Empire has just become one of the group of nations enjoying tha international copyright system, the other ones being the United States, Great Britain, France, Belligum and Switzerland. The first copyright in this country of a German work has just been obtained by Robert Bonner's Sons. The work is a novel entitled "Miss Mischief," is by the most popular German novelist of the day, Heimburg, and will run serially in the New York *Ledger*.

The ingredients of which Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the great family stand-by, is compounded, are the best and purest to be found in the pharmacopoeia. The standard of this great family medicine has been kept uniform through a period of fifty years, and hence its phenominal popularity with the masses.

TABLE TALK.

We always look for the arrival of this magazine among our exchanges with a certain degree of longing—not perhaps that we are more fond of good eating than the rest of the world, but Table Talk has such a peculiarly irresistible way of saying what it has to say on the subject. Besides its well of gastronomic knowledge seems to have no bottom. For seven years it has been bubbling up and overflowing with information relating to what to eat and how to prepare it, and now it has commenced on its eigth year, and still the well seems to be as full as ever. Moreover, like Mimir's Well in Scandinavian mythology, their is a big amount of wisdom in its waters—albeit stomach wisdom—and to drink of it doesn't cost one the loss of an eye, either; the small sum of one dollar a year will secure the privilege. Published monthly by the TABLE TALK PUBLISHING Co., 1113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. The January number is now ready. Single copies 10 cents.

THE SOCIAL ECONOMIST for January, which begins with the year its fourth volume, is fully up to its usually high standard. It opens with an appropriate article by Mr. Gunton on "Our New Industrial Policy. He treats the subject from a scientific and wholly non-partisan point of view, briefly outlining a practical plan for forming a tariff schedule so as to protect wages only. An able article on "The Religious Sentiment in Russia," by Anatole Leroy Beaulieu, endeavors to solve the enigma why Russian reformers are nihilists Articles follow on "The Individual and the State," by William E. Hart "Economics for the Young," by J. F. Kelley, "The Southern Social Problem," by Kemper Bocock, and "The Cornerstones Social Strife," by Theodore Cox. The Look About summary and the Editoria Crucible are unusually pointed and interesting.

BUSH GROVE.

Following is the report of Bush Grove school, Union township, for the third month ending Jan. 2: Number of pupils enrolled, males 19, females 17, total 36. Average attendance, males 12, females 13, total 25. Per cent. male 87, female 84, total 86. Following named pupils were present every day during the month: Elwood Resides, Myrtle Lucas, Rachel Resides, Sarah Resides, and Minnie Bush. Those missing one day were Willis Davidson, Harry Lucas, William Bush, Ida Davidson and Amanda Spots. Number of visitors eight. With the exception of one or two complaints which (considering the source from which they come) are too trifling to even notice, the school is doing excellent work. But the writer would again urge upon parents the importance of visiting the school and co-operating with the teacher in encouraging more regular attendance and the success of school work.

J. H. HARPSTER, Teacher.

LAUREL RUN SCHOOL.

Following is the report of the Laurel Run school, Worth township, in the month ending Jan, 3, 1893: Number of pupils enrolled, males 22, females 11, total 33: per cent of attendance for the month 28. Willie Weston, Esther Woodring, Willie Turner, Blowers Woodring, Victor Westor, Margery Cowher, Nannie Turner, Viola Cowher and Effie attended every day during the month.

E. J. WILLIAMS, teacher.

First class for cure of brusies, sprans and rheumatism—Captain D. H. Macaulay, of No. 9 Engine Company, Baltimore, Md., says: The members of our company have thoroughly tried Salvation Oil for sprains, bruises and rheumatism and it has given satisfaction in every case. We regard it as a first class liniment.

—E. C. Tuten, of the Eureka Grocery, Bellefonte, is stirring around trying to get his share of the trade and he is getting there all right.

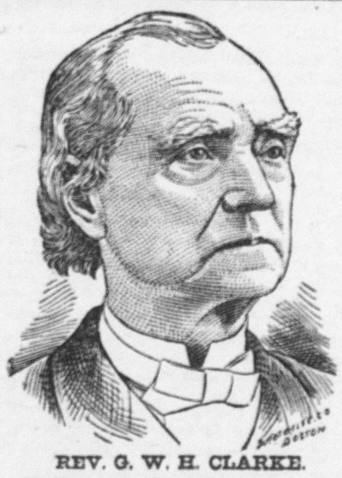
THE COTTAGE HEARTH FOR JANUARY.

The Holiday number of THE COTTAGE HEARTH is an unusually interesting one, and is full of good, interesting stories and articles. The opening parts of ERASTUS FAULKNER, by *Matt Crim*, create a lively interest in the reader's mind for the principal characters of the story. THE STORY OF A BURGLARY is decidedly unique in its conception. HANNAH DUSTIN is the title of a little drama, by *Oscar Fay Adams*, on an incident in the colonial history of Massachusetts. Probably the most interesting artitle in this number is that describing OUR NEW NAVY, by *Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers* of the U. S. S, Atlanta. The present article is the first of a series of three, in which the present condition of Our New Navy is thoroughly discussed and described. Among the new features in the January number is THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT, with the opening story by *William O. Stoddard*. Another new department appears, conducted by *Eben E. Rexford*, under the title of *Talks about Flowers*. The fine illustrations which this number contains add greatly to its attractiveness. (W. A. WILDE & Co., Boston, $1.50 a year.)

—The Lock Haven *Express* says: A destructive fire occurred in this city at an early hour on Thursday morning which is thought to have occurred from an explosion of illuminating gas. The alarm was sounded for the Second ward a few minutes after 5 o'clock and the fire was located in the stove store and tin shop of James P. Smith in the frame building on East Main street, owned by the estate of the late Alexander Sloan. The fire spread rapidly through the building which was soon a mass of flames, notwithstanding the streams of water that the firemen were directing on the burning building. When it became evident that the Sloan building could not be saved the efforts of the firemen were directed to the adjoining buildings, both of brick, but the flames communicated to the Kintzing building, corner of Main and Jay streets and it was badly damaged before the progress of the fire could be stayed. The water supply from the plugs was fairly good, but as soon as the steamers could be located at the river, water from that source was used. The Kintzing property damaged by fire is one of the old landmarks of that city. The building was erected in 1840. The loss is estimated at $7,000 and the insurance will probably reach $5,000.

CURE YOURSELF.

Don't pay large doctor's bills. The best medical book published, 100 pages, elegant colored plates, will be sent you on receipt of three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston. Mass.



REV. G. W. H. CLARKE.

A Remarkable Case!

Rev. G. W. H. Clarke, Chaplain of the Vermont Senate, cured of

VALVULAR AFFECTION OF THE HEART!

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL FROM A GENTLEMAN SO WIDELY KNOWN, AND BELOVED BY ALL, AND WHO HOLDS THE POSITION OF **Chaplain in the Vt. Senate,** SHOULD BE REGARDED AS THE MOST **positive proof** OF THE **wonderful medicinal power** OF DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. AND WE WOULD HERE STATE THAT HIS **father** AND **brother both died** OF **Kidney Disease.**

ST. ALBANS,

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

That I, G. H. W. Clarke, of St. Albans, Vt., a Preacher of the Gospel in the M. E. Church, Member of the N. H. Conference 34 years, and of the N. E. Conference 16 years, have been afflicted with the

KIDNEY COMPLAINT FOR 15 YEARS, and for the last 4 years so badly as to not permit me to take a regular Charge, but, reading of the wonderful cures of Kidney Trouble by DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, I was induced to procure it for myself. I have taken six bottles with **very satisfactory results,** and I feel quite sure that perseverance in taking it will bring a **permanent cure.** In fact, I am so much improved that **I expect to take another Charge.**

I will also state that one year ago last Spring I was attacked with

VALVULAR AFFECTION OF THE HEART

caused by overwork, and my breath became so short that it was very difficult for me to walk, even with a cane. The Physicians said I must be very careful about walking or exerting myself. DANA'S SARSAPARILLA very soon relieved me, and I am **now entirely FREE from HEART TROUALE.** I feel that DANA'S SARSAPARILLA has produc this happy result. To the Great Head of the Church be all the glory. I am 79 years of age, and have been in the Master's service more than half a century.

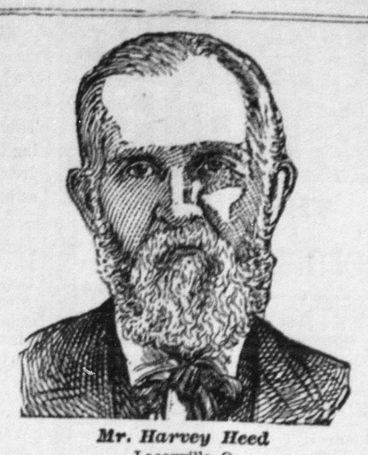
Gratefully yours,

G. W. H. CLARKE.

No. 23 High Street.

LATER.—Under date of Oct. 1st, Mr Clarke writes that **he has taken a Charge** at Fairfax, Vt., and attends **three meetings** on Sabbath, **two meetings** during the week, visiting his parishioners **on foot,** walking sometimes **8 or 10** miles. This is wonderful for a man 79 years old, that has been a victim of disease for years. He closes by saying "It is in my heart to 'praise God from whom all blessings flow.'"

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Me.



Mr. Harvey Heed
Laceyville O

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

Could Scarcely Walk

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and **I could not swallow.** The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and my wife for my restoration to **perfect health."** HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

THE DAVIS!

THE DAVIS!

What is The Davis? The best Sewing Machine on earth.

It is the only vertical feed sewing machine ever made.

It sews through thick and thin, without any change of feed; which is the only feed, which will move one thickness or a dozen thicknesses of the same goods and sew the same without making any change.

It has all the attachments. It is light running. It is very durable and we guarantee it to be a long lived machine.

It is a beautiful piece of furuiture and an ornament in any household.

Reader, if you want to make your wife happy, present her with a Davis Sewing Machine.

Young man, if you want to make a present to your sister or to some other young man's sister, a Davis Sewing Machine will make your attachment doubly strong and make you twice as happy.

We challenge any other sewing machines to meet the Davis in a contest, as to the real merits of each, and will be glad to make a public exhibition in practical and fancy sewing. If three or more machines will aceept this challenge, we will furnish the room free of charge, including light and heat for that purpose.

We invite all persons interested in the best Sewing machines to call at our store and examine the Davis; when we will take great pleasure in exhibiting the machine and explaining its merits.

McCALMONT & CO.

47 tf

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 70
Mixed wheat per bushel	65
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	45
Barley	48
Cloverseed, fair to good	8 0
do prime and extra prime	8 50
do choice	9 0
Flour, retail, per barrel	4 60
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10 00
" prime timothy " "	12.00
" choice " " "	15.00

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per poand	5
Green apples, per bushel	50
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	8
New Raisins, per pound	10 — 13
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	14
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	14
Country Bacon	8
Lard, leaf, per pound	10
Lard, country, per pound	10
Eggs, per dozen	25
Potatoes, per bushel	55
Dried Beef	25
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	10—12—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	35
Roller Flour, per sack	1 15

AUDITORS NOTICE In the Orphans Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Wm Montgomery late of Howard township deceased. The undersigned having been appointed an auditor by said court to distribute the fund in the hands of willis Weaver administrator of Wm Montgomery to and among those legally entitled to receive tae same given notice that he will be in his office in Bellefonte for the duties of his appointment on Jan. 6th 1893 at 10 o'clock, a. m.

E. R. CHAMBERS, Auditor.

1893.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The serials for 1893 will be written by Walter Besant and Edna Lyall, Christine Terhune Perrick will furnish a practical series, entitled "At the Toilet," Grace King, Olive Thorne Miller, and Candace Wheeler will be frequent contributors. The work of women in the Columbian Exposition will be fully represented with many illustrations. W. T. Higginson, in 'Women and Men,' will please a cultivated audience.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first number for January for each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

—THE—

---NEW YORK LEDGER.---

THE LEADING FAMILY WEEKLY OF AMERICA.

Gives the following, a partial list only, of its main attractions.

1 COMPLETE NOVELETTES ILLUSTRATED.—one novelette complete in each issue by such authors as;
Maurice Thompson, Mrs William Winter,
Helen Marshal North, J H Connelly,
Louis Harman Peet, Mary Kyle Dallas,
Howard M Hoke, William Perry Brown,
W O Kitchin.

2 CHOICE SERIALS—beautifully and profusely illustrated, by the most popular favorites of the day, who will be specially engaged.

3 VALUABLE ARTICLES FOR WOMEN. "The Woman's World," a full page devoted to interesting and useful gossip about household matters, children, servants, fashion, etiquette and society.

"From the World's Four Corners," a column of bright and breezy chat about the women of the day and what they are doing.

4 "CHILDREN ALL OVER THE WORLD," a column department each week, intended to be read aloud to the little ones of the family.

5 LIVELY AND INTERESTING SHORT STORIES of adventure, athletics, business, travel, journalism, the sea, etc., by such writers as:
Amelia E Barr, Kate M Cleary,
Thomas D English, Col Thomas W Knox,
William Perry Brown, J L Harbour,
Harriett P Spofford, Anna Shields.

6 HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE in brief articles.

7 CRISP EDITORIALS on topics of the day.

8 A VALUABLE CORRESPONDENCE department

Special Christmas, Easter, Fourth-of-July and Thanksgiving Numbers, with artistically illuminated covers.

A $4.00 PAPER FOR ONLY $2.00.

FREE—New subscribers who send $2 will receive the paper FREE to January 1, 1893, and for a full year from that date. They thus get free our superb Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

Address ROBERT BONNER'S SONS,
182 William St., New York City.

And all this for only $2 a year. Fifty-two numbers of from 16 to 24 pages.

A Year of Delight for All Young People.

WIDE AWAKE

IN 1893 WILL PRESENT OVER 1200 PAGES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND INSTRUCTION BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

FOUR—GREAT—SERIAL—STORIES.

GUERT TEN EYCK, by William O Stoddard. A Story of Young America.

THE MIDSHIPMEN'S MESS, by Molly Elliot Seawell. Life among Midshipmen on an American man-of-war.

PIOKEE AND HER PEOPLE, by Theodora R Jenness. A story of Indians of to-day.

THE OCALA BOY, by Maurice Thompson. A Story of Elorida—with a moral.

A few of the leading features in WIDE AWAKE for 1893:

WHITTIER WITH THE CHILDREN—A delightful illustrated account by Margaret Sidney of the poet's love for childhood.

AMONG MY BAREFOOTS—A characteristic account of his especial wards by Tello J d'Apery, the famous boy editor.

WISHING—A sparkling comedy for children by Wm Grant. Adapted for home or school acting.

MR VAN GELT'S CASE—A Christmas story by Wm O Stoddard.

THE GOLD HUNTER'S of HAPPY VALLEY by John Preston True.

FROM CORDOVA TO CATHAY—From illustrated papers by Frederick A Ober on the places made famous by the struggles and triumphs of Columbus.

JOHN KNOWLION'S WAY—The story of a real American, by Edward Everett Hale.

PRACTICAL PAPERS FOR OUR GIRLS AND BOYS—By Annie H. Ryder, Sallie J. White and Annie Sawyer Downs.

SUPREME MOMENTS SINCE 1492. Certain significant epochs in the world's history for the boys and girls to think over.

WIDE AWAKE Athletics will contain articles on Games and Sports with explicit diagrams and directions by the most eminent experts.

There will be Stories of Adventure, Home Life, Patriotism, Travel, History and School Life; with Poems of Places, Seasons, Sentiment, Childhood, Valor and Fun. Valuable Practical Articles.

Specimen copy, with premium list, 5 cents

WIDE AWAKE IS $2.40 A YEAR;
20 CTS. A NUMBER.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY,
Publishers, BOSTON, Mass.

Clothes REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 231 East Lamb street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention at once.

23 48 tf WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

EDITED BY MRS M. P. TUTEN.

CENTRE COUNTY AND BELLEFONTE LOCAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs John P. Harris,
Vice Pres.—Mrs. James Harris,
Secretary—Miss Eliza Thomas.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Mitchell,

Regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. is held every Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. in the W. C. T. U. rooms No. 20, Criders Exchange.

Gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at the same place.

A cordial invitation to attend these meetings is extended to all.

Sewing school every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4; also held at room 20. To this school children are earnestly invited.

The exchange is open every Saturday at 3 P. M. in the room formerly occupied by Mr. McManus as a law office. A good variety of break, pies, puddings, cake and candy always on hand. Orders for Sunday dinner deserts promptly filled.

Jesus said unto him, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. Math. 32-37.

This is the first and great commandment. Math. 32-38.

And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Math. 32-39.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: love is the fulfilling of the law. Rom. 13-10.

Five thousand laborers were employed this summer to make some changes on the Great Western Railroad of England, during the very hottest weather. Not one was overcome by the heat, for all were supplied with nothing stronger than oatmeal water to drink.

It is said that one of the severest liquor laws ever passed is that of the Dramshop Act in Mississippi. A liquor dealer can only do business in the front of his shop, and it is counted a misdemeanor to put up a screen. There are many and heavy fines for any infringement of the law.

TOBACCO, CHOLERA, AND THEIR CONTAGIONS.

The eminent Dr. John Lizars says: "During the prevalence of cholera, I have had repeated opportunities of observing that individualy addicted to the use of tobacco are more disposed to attacks of that disease, and generally in its most malignant and fatal form."

Dr. Willard Parker, long at the head of the medical profession in New York City, said: "All who smoke or chew, are more apt to die in epidemic than other people."

Dr. O. M. Stone, of Boston, said: "The idea that tobacco prevents diseases is an error. A tobacco user's chances of recovery from any malignant disease are lessened fifty per cent."

Capt. G. B. Fettingill, who for many years commanded vessels trading between Boston and Cuba, Mexico and South America, said: "Very few tobacco users recover from yelloy fever. I once lost half my crew with it in Havana. Every man who died used tobacco, and every one who lived did not use it."

Dr. Harris, of the New York City dispensary, where more diseases are treated than in any other place in Ameriea, says: "It is scarcely possible to cure a syphilitic sore, or unite a factured bone in a devoted smoker."

The *London Lancet* says: "No smoker can be a well man."

He will not refuse to any what they ask since he offers himself voluntarily to those who ask not.

Be sure that you make conscience of the great duties that you are to perform in your families. Teach your children and servants the knowledge and fear of God; do it early and late. in season and out of season. Neighbors, I charge you, as you will shortly answer before the Lord, your Judge, that you neglect not these duties. —*Richard Baxter.*

I stand to-night on the threshold
Of a str nge mysterious door,
That silently opes from the year just gone
To the one th t lies before.

We cannot undo the past and begin afresh. We have to take the past as the starting point and determining element of the future. But the gospel reminds us that what cannot be obliterated may be transmuted by divine grace. In Christ Jesus we may become new creatures; and in the eternal life that we begin in union with him all old things, so far as there is any condeming dower in them, pass away and all things in the transfiguring light of heavenly love become new.

—*Hugh Macmillan.*

There is too much of the "divine institution" idea about the drinking of fermented wine in commemoration of the death of our Savior on communion Sabbaths. If it is wrong to drink intoxicants anywhere, surely on those solemn occasions it is not right. No great strides towards abolishing the drinking customs can be made while many of the churches hold that it is not wrong to take a little at the communion table.

The Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south, on the last day of its recent session at Nashville, adopted the strongest possible temperance resolutions. One of the introductory sentence to the resolutions reads, "We do not undervalue the gospel of the Son of God, nor moral suasion in any form; but in our opinion moral suasion alone can never free us from an evil created at the ballot-box; and perpetuated by the same instrumentality." The resolutions are very comprehensive, denouncing the renting of property for the purposes of the liquor business, or in any way, directly or indirectly, assisting the traffic; calling for legislative enactments which provide for scientific temperance instruction in the school; recommending unfermented wine for sacramental purposes, etc. One resolution indorses the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Tennessee conference has five hundred and twenty-eight ministers and sixty-one thousand lay members.

CLIMATE AND VENDETTAS.

A Kentucky patriot excuses the family feuds of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" on the plea that guerilla warfare seems to be a natural effect of highland climates. He quotes the vendettas of the Corsican mountaineers and the brigandage of the Apennines, but seems to forget that in vast areas of the Swedish and Austrian highlands deeds of violence are almost unknown, and that the inhabitants of the Silesian hill country are about the most peaceful and law-abiding bipeds of our latter day world. It seems, indeed, highly probable that the low price of whisky in the Kentucky "wild cat districts" stimulates the combativeness of the natives quite as much as the height of their mountains.

TEMPERANCE TOWNS.

The Hungarian Prince Estcohazy, possessor of vast real estate, considers *slilovity* (a sort of plum brandy) the cheif obstacle to the progress of his countrymen. Under the impulse of that conviction he has repeatedly discussed the project of founding settlements upon a basis of total abstinence from at least the more ruinous stimulants, but concluded that, with "brandy-tippling communities all around, the experiment would necessarily be a failure." Is it possible that our East European contemporaries have never heard of Harriman and Colorado Springs?

CENTENARIANS.

Only sixty years ago an eminent French physician recorded his doubt in the actual existence of centenarians, and asserted that not a single case of that sort had been established by satisfactory proof. International statistics have since completely removed that doubt. The Austrian Empire, in 1890, could boast a preeminence of longevity by proving the possession of not less than thirty five centenarians. North America (Canada and the United States) can almost match that record, and there is no doubt that the average of longevity has considerable increase since the revival of temperance among the North Caucasian nations. Statistics were unknown in the middle ages, but the premature death of countless princess, prelates and scholars during the zenith period of the drinkvice is a suggestive circumstance, and the Venetian nobleman, Cornaro (author of a once famous work on diet-reform) incidentally mentions that a dozen of his own relatives had by persistent intemperance and gluttony shortened their lives to an average of forty-five years.

LET US FALL INTO LINE SOMEWHERE.

Our politics to-day are rum-soaked. A stench is going up all over the land causing a moral malaria that is eating away the spiritual health of the people.

Let us of the W. C. T. U. the Y. W. C. T. U. the Bellefonte Temperance Union and all other similar organizations in the county who believe it is possible to have a people of intelligence, sobriety and morality see what we can do now. Let us go to the work intelligibly—demanding every inch of American soil for the principle of temperance but not willing to neglect any one inch that can be secured by fair means in the meantime. Let us welcome the "little drops of water" that always come before the mighty shower.

Temperance men and women, boys and girls of every grade fall into line somewhere. Let us all follow some line of work in the great campaign against the power of the saloons in politics and against the great evil of intemperance in every form. These are strange times. Are we temperance people ready for any emergency that may arise? Have we the men and women to lead the people to victory against their worst enemy?

A successful army must have discipline and the courage to fight on new lines as well as in well-beaten tracks. Lee's army was what Gen. Grant was after—not Richmond, which the Northern people so much longer to see captured. What we Temperance men and women must fight to the death is the power of the saloons And that power is held intact by appetite and avarice.

Good people, awake from your slumbers. Don't you hear the roar of the battle-fields? What think ye of the flag of your country protecting with its stars and stripes the saloon power of America? Give the saloon the "stripes" and you take the "stars."

As you look at the little army of christian men and women fighting this great evil in their various organizations, fighting for the home of America, please do not make fun of them but join their ranks. Small as they may be they are the only organized power that the saloon dislike. If need be, give them able leaders, more recruits, and a larger purse. For they fight for a principle that must win because God lives.

The people, as far as the majority are concerned, have fallen into line with political corruptionists as their leaders. In politics, Christ and His Kingdom have been forgotten.

Will not good men and women do what they can to call a halt? We do not say to you just how and where you shall work but will you not rally around something that is good. Keep step to the interest of "Betty and the Baby." Do something that will make your neighbor a town with you in this good word seek to win friends to the cause not repel them. Hunt up the right thing to do and do it with all your might.

Unity among the opponents of the saloon is wanted, and let the marriage take place at once.

MAKING LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

The local elections, which are to be held this yeaer on the 21st of next month, are to be conducted in the same way as was the general election of last November, so far as the manner of voting and the duties of officers at the polls are concerned. But the manner of preparing the ballots to be voted in February is quite different from that prescribed by the law for general elections, and it is radically different from the customary way of making local nominations. It has been the practice heretofore in many districts of this county to make up tidkets in a very informal and hurried manner, and in some townships at times there have been more than a score of different tickets at the polls to perplex the voter.

The new law changes all this, and hereafter there will be only one style of ballot in each district, and the voter will be required to mark his choice of candidates on that official ballot. This official ballot is to be made up by the Auditors of the respective townships and boroughs, and those officers are to see to printing and distributing substantially as the County Commissioners did at the general election. To get the names on the ballots nominations may be made by any convention of delegates, or primary meeting of electors, or caucus held under the rules of any of the leading political parties, or they may be made by nomination papers by qualified voters of the district, who shall number at least three per cent. of the largest entire vote cast for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the district. For instance. if such nomination papers are to be made in Bellefonte they must be signed by at least 21 voters of the borough, that number being 3 per cent. of the votes cast for Assistant Burgess last February.

Each elector signing such nomination paper must add to his signature his place of residence and his occupation. No elector can subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled. The signatures to such nomination papers and the qualifications of the signers are to be vouched for by the affidavit of at least five of the signers. If nominations are made at a primary meeting or party caucus, the certificate of nomination is to be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the meeting or caucus, who must also add their places of residence and swear or affirm to the truth of the certificate. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers shall alike specify the party or policy which the candidate represents; the name of each candidate nominated therein, his profession or occupation and his place of residence-street and number, if any-and the office for which the candidate is nominated In case nominations are made by a party caucus, candidates named in nomination papers cannot be designated by the same or similar party names.

Certificates of nomination for candidates for local township, borough and school offices are to be filed with the Auditors of the respective townships and boroughs at least ten days before the election-by the 11th of February this year. Nomination papers for such offices are to be filed with the auditors at least seven days before the election is later than the 14th of next month. Objections to such certificates or nomination papers must be filed within three days after the last day for filing such certificates or papers. Objections as to form must be filed with the Auditors, and will de decided by a majority of those officers. Other objections must be filed in the Court of Common Pleas of the county, and are to be promptly heard and decided by that Court. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when filed are to be open to public inspection. As already stated, the Auditors of the several townships and boroughs are to cause the ballots to be printed and distributed to the election officers. The expense of doing this work is to be paid by the county.

In the boroughs that are divided into wards, as Bellefonte is, tickets are to be nominated in each ward and also for the borough at large. In such cases separate certificates or nomination papers for the ward officers and for the borough officers must be filed. In Bellefonte, for instance, if each of the leading partles should hold caucuses, there would be four certificates to file by each party-one for each ward and one for the borough at large. In the case of townships that are divided into two or more election districts it is understood a similar rule will hold-the nomination of district officers and of officers for the township at large must be certified separately.

Of course it is not necessary to wait until the last day for filing certificates of nomination or nomination papers, and it is not entirely safe to do so. It will be much better to prepare and file all the papers in ample time before the last day named in the law, and then, in case any eror is discovered in the papers filed, there will still be time to correct the blunder. It is hardly necessary to say that there should be great care in preparing all such papers, for any failure to comply with the provisions of the law, or carelessness in stating names and residence, will invalidate the document and prevent the printing of the names of the candidates on the official ballot. We advise all concerned to procure a copy of the law and study it carefully, for in matters of this nature it is well to follow Davy Crockett's advice and be entirely sure you are right before you go ahead.

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.
MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS, June 20, 1888. Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of **St. Jacobs Oil,** was cured. No pain in 18 months.
M. J. WALLACE.

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

BRUISES.
PITTSBURG, PA., 302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87. One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used **St. Jacobs Oil** and was cured in four days.
FRANZ X. GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

Consumption

That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? *Thousands say* Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda has *cured* us of consumption in its first stages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading to consumption? Make no delay but take

Scott's Emulsion **cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine.** Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

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REV. THEO. L. CUYLER, D. D.,
REV. M. C. LOCKWOOD, D. D., of Cincinnati, O.,
REV. C. N. SIMS, D. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University,
Current Weekly Sermon by DR. TALMAGE,
Sunday-School Lesson by DR. G. F. PENTECOST.

The above and other well-known writers will contribute special articles during 1893 to the

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The WITNESS is a weekly paper which represents High Ideas and Sound Principles. It has a weekly Sermon by Dr. Talmage and a weekly Sunday-School Lesson by Dr. Pentecost, the latest Home News, the latest Foreign News, the latest Political News, reliable Market Reports, reliable quotations of Farm Products; seasonable Editorials on Political, Social, and Moral Questions; the cream of the best editorials in New York and other daily and weekly papers; good, reliable Farm and Garden articles written by practical men; tells of the Home Life of the American people, and of their life, thoughts, and experiences; pleasant moral stories for the Young People; stories of interest for the elder ones also. In brief, it is just the paper that you can safely take into your home and find to be an educator, in the best sense, of both old and young.

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In order to largely increase our subscription list we have made arrangements with the *Witness* whereby we can send you the *Witness* and THE REPUBLICAN for a year

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A sample copy of the *Witness* will be sent free on receipt of request by postal card.

Address, REPUBLICAN, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.

PEALE IN DU BOIS.

His Company Will Not Lease Long Holdings for Future Development.

DUBOIS, Jan 5.—Ex-Senator Peale, of Lock Haven, is in this vicinity to close up the purchases of some coal lands in connection with another big scheme for development of new territory. A corporation is being organized to be known as the Central Coal and Coke company, composed chiefly of the stockholders in the Bloomingdale Coal and Coke company. Peale is President of the company.

He says the company will not lease large holdings for indefinite future development, as has been reported, and that they already have nearly enough land in hand to keep them busy for a reasonable number of years and to justify building a railroad spur into their best territory. The investment in lands which could not be operated for many years to come would he says, call for the tying up of an immense capital, which would eat up the profits of gradual developments as fast as they progressed. This new union company will have its main office in Philadelphia, with a branch in New York. W. H. Clark, cashier of the Quaker City National bank, of Philadelphia, is treasurer of the company. The centre of operations which will be opened up this year will be at or near Sykesville, on Buck run within two miles of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg road.

Dyspepsia's victims find prompt and permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones the stomach and creates an appetite.

WANTED.—A steam drill runner. To the right man good wages will be paid Address, H. J. McATEER, Morrell P. O., Huntingdon Co., Pa. 2-2t

1893.

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The columns of the Sunday Press are enriched by contributions from those whose names are written high in our lists of great authors novelists, essayists, as well as from men of high rank in public life. The best authors know that their best audiences are the readers of the Daily, Sunday and Weekly Press.

In politics the Press knows no other master than the people and the past year has seen, as has been seen before, the marked fact that it is subservient to no political boss. It has no political ambitions to foster, but looks after the interests of its readers, and delivers itself upon the issues of the day in a manner both frank and fearless, letting the facts speak for themselves and evading no issues but meeting them all on the basis of fair play to all men at all times. Its pages know no distinctions and the rights of one class over another are neither recognized nor supported.

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BEATTY'S PIANOS and ORGANS $33 up Want agt. Cat'lg Free Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 48 4t

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 28th day of Dec., 1892, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of January, the 23rd day of January 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner. Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o.clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then or there to prosecute against them shall be just.

Give under my eand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.
23 50 4t

How Nature Cures

By EMMET DENSMORE, M. D. Published by SWAN SONNENSCHIEN & CO., Paternoster Row, London;

a work of 415 pages, clear type, fine paper, well bound in cloth; price, $2.00.

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A pamphlet of 64 pages, with paper cover, containing preface, table of contents, and some of the more important chapters in the book, is published simultaneously at 25c., and is an invaluable hand-book. Either of these may be purchased at news-stands, or ordered through any book-seller, or will be sent post free on receipt of price.

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because of its high percentage of tar.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
White Russian Soap The Best Soap for Flannels.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Mrs. Mary A McMullen vs. James K. McMullen } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co.: No.260,Aug.T.'92 Fi Fa No.111,Aug T.,1892.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county to distribute the fund in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the personal property of said defendant to and among the persons legally entitled therete,will meet the parties interested for the purpose of attending to his duties at his office in Bellefonte on Monday, January 16, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.
A. A. DALE. Auditor.

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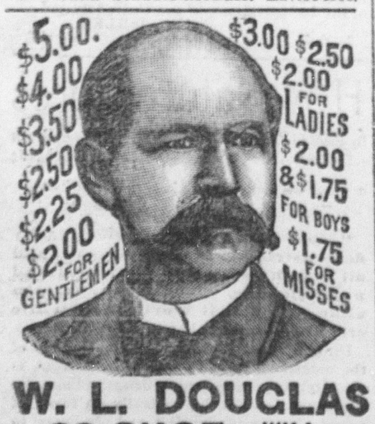

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Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy.
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THE GUARDS OF THE STATE.

Adjutant General Greenland presented his annual report of the condition of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to the Governor. It embraces valuable suggestions and interesting statistics. The report cites the fact that the entire Guard for the first time since it was organized in 1878 was called out to suppress the riots at Homestead.

The number of enlisted men is 7934, and there are 629 commissioned officers, making a total of 8563 members of the guard, an increase of 65 over last year. The number in each of the three brigades is as follows: First Brigade, 2705; Second Brigade, 3124; Third Brigrde, 2689. The report says:

"Applications for permission to raise companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery are constantly being received. If all were accepted the strength of the Guard could easily be doubled, but the appropriation will not allow an increase of the present number."

The division now numbers 6507 qualified marksmen, an increase of 753 over 1891. In 1883 there were only 705 qualified marksmen.

The Adjutant General recommends the organization of a signal corps and an engineering corps.

New arms and guns are recommended and also new uniforms. The clothes and equipments that the Adjutant General recommends he estimates would cost $165,000 and he suggests a State appropriation. During the year 14,000 yards of cloth were purchased for clothing. New tents are also needed. Concerning the State battle flags the report says:

"The battle flags of the State are securely placed in glass cases in the flag room, from which they are never removed, but owing to the insecurity of the building in which they are located, in the event of a fire they would be totally destroyed."

There have been four applications for Naval Battalion companies, two of which are from Philadelphia. The report ends with the suggestions that the entire Guard be mobilized at the World's Fair next July or August.

A WOMAN MANUFACTURER.

On Clinton atreet, in Syracuse, N. Y., is the Becker Manufacturing Co. It is a business owned and managed entirely by an intelligent, fine-looking American woman. Some fifteen years ago her husband failed in business, and his health would not permit him to open another. Then this enterprising woman put her wits to work to see what she could do towards assuming the burden of family support. In a small way she began to supply hand-knit goods to wholesale merchants. The business grew in her hands, and to-day she is a properous manufacturer, with a thousand women in her employ. With the exception of the office workers and those who receive and execute orders, all these women perform their work in their own homes. The goods manufactured include every style of knit goods in use, and each article is made by hand.

Mrs. Becker gave me the life history of some of her employees. One is an invalid and lying in her bed she knits baby's hoods from morning until night. Another has a drunken husband, who fails to provide the family support. Not all, however, are poor women. More than one lady, she said, comes in a carriage to deliver her work, and wears a sealskin and diamonds. But while she has all these luxuries, she is a pauper in her own home, and does this work to earn a little spending money. Mrs. Becker sells her goods almost entirely to wholesale houses, and does an immense business. She has not only solved the problem of family support, but she is giving her children collegiate education, and owns a business growing larger and stronger every year. —*Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, in Woman's Journal.*

IT IS MAKING HARRITY POOR.

If Mr. Harrity's friends are to be believed, that gentleman is so poor that he could not afford to take a place in the Cabinet. Can it be that the poor man is another victim of the pesky McKinley bill? There is no evidence to show that vexatious measure has reduced his wages as secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or cut down his income from the Philadelphia bank of which he is president.—Tyrone *Times.*

At a meeting of the Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri at Topeka, recently, a resolution presented by Mrs. Geo. Wians, of Junction City, Kan., was adopted, asking Mr. Geo. Pullman to have the smoking compartment in sleeping cars removed, in consideration of the comfort of travellers. This resolution will be presented, it is said, to every women's organization in the country for signature.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Four thousand more women have registered to vote for school committee in Boston this year than last—ten thousand in all. Whenever the registration of women falls off a few hundred, the fact is published and commented upon all over the country. Will the papers that have made so much of an occasional slight falling off in the women's vote in past year, please give equal publicity to the large increase this year?—*Woman's Journal.*

A LIBEL SUIT.

The Bellefonte Republican to Answer to a Charge of Libel.

In the issue of Dec. 22, the Bellefonte *Republican* contained a communication from Milesburg in reference to the burning of the coach shops of L. C. Bullock. The article in question stated that the fire was caused by the fraction generated by a $2,500 insurance policy and an $1,600 property, and the result was a fire, which netted the proprietor several hundred dollars. The article openly charged Bullock with having set fire to his coach works which burned to the ground on Sunday morning, Dec. 18th.

The author of the communication was W. H. Musser, of Milesburg, and on the Monday morning following the publication, a criminal suit for libel was brought against Edward T. Tuten, editor of the *Republican*, and W. H. Musser. The case will be tried at the next term of court. Center Hall *Reporter.*

REAL MERIT.

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more,—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving nerve strength.

A few days ago five hundred Italians sailed for their native land on the steamer Ems. Among them were fifty-seven laborers who came here fourteen months ago and have been working as railroaders. They had $12,440 between them, or about $218 each, which will be quite a fortune in Italy. But what good have these people been to us? They have taken work from our citizens and carry their earnings out of the land.

—Miss Clara A. Whitehill, who had been ill for several months at the home of Miss Mary Korb in Tyrone, but recovered sufficiently a few weeks ago to return to her home at Milesburg, suffered a relapse later and died in that place at 8 o'clock Saturday morning last. Her illness was first typhoid fever and more recently pneumonia developed. The deceased was an excellent young lady, who had many friends in Tyrone.—Tyrone *Times.*

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.
s 24-1 y

Miss Maud McPherson, of Bellefonte, who has been visiting friends in Tyrone for the past week, left on Philadelphia Express on Thursday night for Patterson, N. J., at which place she will reside in the future. A certain young baggage master on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad mourns deeply her departure.—Tyrone *Times.*

An average of 9,000,000 kids are slaughtered every year to furnish a single manufacturing town in France with skins to make 1,200,000 dozens gloves.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

The explosion of a bomb is not more sudden or unlooked for than the attack of some malignant disease which would not occur were the blood in order. To impure blood is due a great variety of ills that make life a burden.

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Brother come out and let me be inside. Will my face and hands be red, too?
Of course they will sister, because Papa painted the window with
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A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH.
10c.—A BOTTLE—10c.
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My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
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Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "THE DURKET SPERRET."

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.
SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CARLYLE TO EDWARD IRVING and others dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN AND SUMNER, by the late Marquis de Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. AN ARTIST IN JAPAN, by Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. HISTORIC MOMENTS, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1892, which will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, William H. Russell, Archibald Forbes and others.

MEN'S OCCUPATIONS.
A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livelihood.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN CHICAGO.
A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will also illustrate their own articles.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
Further contributions to the POOR IN GREAT CITIES. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for HOME AID TO INVALID CHILDREN, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritative account of the PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION (illustrated) a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of WOMAN'S ART now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc., etc.

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of the year will represent the work not only of the well known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

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The Tribune confidently awaits the result. Not for one moment, however, will The Tribune yield one inch of ground in the battle for American policies.

Roswell G. Horr's great articles will be among the features of The Tribune, the coming year. Men of every political faith are invited to read them. They will state the Republican view with frankness, point out the probable consequences of a change in the tariff policy of the country, and evade no issue, and conceal no fact, bearing upon the subjects discussed. Their thorough treatment of fundamental principles will aid every reader to a better understanding of profound and important issues.

A page a week will be devoted during 1893, to war stories and news of interest to union veterans. Old soldiers who have some experience to tell, which has not yet been printed, are asked to send the story to The Tribune for publication.

Farming has now become such an enormous interest in the United States, that there is an imperative necessity for making more of a specialty of the business interests of the Farmers of the country at large. Plans have been formed which ought to make The Semi-Weekly and The Weekly Tribune absolutely indispensable to every tiller of the soil during 1893.

A large number of entertaining features of general interest will also appear. "How to Succeed in Life," "Village improvement," special articles by brilliant men and women of high reputation, Chess and Checkers, and a hundred other things which cannot be recited in a brief prospectus, will appear on the Tribune's pages for 1893. The paper will have less politics and more of the thousand and one things which refresh the mind, entertain the imagination, and guide the reader in the prosecution of his business and social life.

The Tribune asks for reports as to the operations of Village Improvement Societies, from those who are acquainted with their operations.

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PENSIONS ARE JUST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In a letter sent yesterday, in answer to a request from James J. Celden, of New York, calling attention to the recent Democratic attacks on the pension list, Commissioner Raum makes some excellent points. He says;

"In the first place I wish to invite your attention particularly to the fact that I have failed to observe objections raised in any quarter against the pensions which have been granted to the widows and daughters of the Revolutionary war, to the survivors and widows of the soldiers of the War of 1812, to the survivors and widows of the Mexican War, to the survivors and widows of the regular army and navy, or to the survivors and widows of the Indian wars. All of these, by the close of the present fiscal year, will probably number 50,000 persons.

PATRIOTS ABUSED.

"The vials of wrath of those who oppose the pension system, and who denounce as fraudulent persons who are on the pension rolls, are reserved for and poured out upon the heads of the men, and their widows, who fought in the great war for the preservation of the Union. Why they should be singled out and made the objects of denunciation and of obloquy is more than I can understand. Why it should be conceived that this other class of pensioners have greater claims upon the respect and gratitude of the American people than the men who fought for and saved the Republic, is beyond my comprehension.

TRAITORS PENSIONED.

"Distinguished persons who occupy important positions under the federal government, and who served in the Mexican War, and also in the Confederate army, draw pensions without objection, and yet the old soldiers who marched and fought under Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas and Hooker, and the rest of the great heroic characters of the late war, are held up to public scorn as men who seek to loot the public treasury.

"If there is any class of persons in the United States who are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of this people, it is the men who, from 1861 to 1865, fought for the Union, for freedom and for free government, and who bore the national flag in triumph through that great struggle.

"This generation of people may turn upon the old soldier and treat him with contumely, but the time is coming when people in this country will be proud to trace their lineage back to men who fought at Donelson, and Shiloh, and Vicksburg, and Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, at Gettysburg, in the Wilderness, around Richmond, with Sherman to the Sea, at Five Forks and at Appomattox."

BALD INVENTIONS.

Referring to the constant and unfounded charges of fraud, Commissioner Raum says: "Any suggestion that the great mass of the cases in this office, or that any large percentage of the cases allowed are fraudulent, or allowed without sufficient evidence, has no foundation in fact. Such statements are simply the bald inventions of the enemies of the pension system, produced simply for the purpose of bringing the business of paying pensions to the old soldiers and the recipients of these pensions into disrepute in the public mind."

THE BASELESS FRAUD CRY.

On this question of possible fraud Mr. Raum says: "Congress has placed the laws upon the statute book and I have executed them. They have been executed justly, and the granting of these pensions has brought relief to the hearthstones of tens of thousands of distressed soldiers and their families. You, of course, understand that the records of the service of all soldiers whose claims are filed in the Pension office are kept in the War Department and that no claim for pension is granted by this bureau until the military and hospital record of the soldier has been certified to by an officer representing the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War is not only the custodian of these records, but he is the Judge of the question of the service of the soldier and of his honorable discharge; and no man can have a pensionable status in this office for an alleged service that is not certified to by the Secretary of War or upon a discharge that is not verified by the same authority."

DRUNKENNESS, OR THE LIQUOR HABIT, CURED AT HOME IN TEN DAYS BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without thet knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address the GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 185 Race Street Cincinati, Ohio.

GROVER'S CUP OF HAPPINESS.

Much Rejoicing in the Inner Cleveland Circle.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 5.—The Standard-Union to-night says: "In the intimate circles of President-elect Cleveland's friends there is much rejoicing over the fact that, when the White House opens to receive the choice of the Democratic party, the dark spell that has hovered over it will be in a fair way to be lifted. One being passes out of the world; another enters existence just as the morning succeeds the night. Should the newcomer prove to be a boy, the cup of earthly happiness will be full for Grover Cleveland."

THE USE AND ABUES OF WHISKEY

This subject could be dwelt upon to a considerable length, and yet much would remain untold, but all agree that the use the proper use of pure rye whiskey is an absolute necessity, especially so nyw, when nature insists upon being stimulated. All regular physicians prescribe rye whiskey, and justly claim that Klein's Silver Age and Duquense whiskies are justly celebrated. They do this not only because they have tried them but because the leading hospitals use them—find them the best stimulants in the world. Silver Age sells for $1.50 and Duquense for $1.25 per full quart. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Ask for them or send to S. Schloss, Williamsport, Pa.

WHAT FREE TRADE WITH CANADA MEANS.

The annexation of Canada will be indefinitely postponed if the United States adopts the Democratic tariff policy. There is very little sentiment in the Canadian desire for union with this country. It is chiefly a desire for free access to the only available market of the Canadian productor. That access the Democratic party is pledged to grant without asking a single advantage for the the United States in return. The annexation sentiment in Canada, which had assumed formidable proportions previous to 1854, utterly vanished when free admission to our markets was granted to Canadian products under the reciprocity treaty, of that year. Then the South was in control at Washington, as it will again be after March 4. Southern statesmen was that Canada was likely to enter into the union at no distant day. They were unwilling to see the anti-slavery North strengthened by the addition of more free soil States, and they carried to consummation the free trade treaty which stamped out the annexation movement.

The South to-day seems bent on repeating the operation. To accomplish this does not require the full measure or free trade to which the Democracy is pledged. The adoption of the most conservative tariff policy advocated by any element of the Democratic party will give Canada all that she demands and effectually destroy her desire for political union with this country. It is the duties on what Democrats call raw materials that makes Canadian annexationists These are precisely the duties which Democrats, with scarcely an exception, demand shall be repealed.

The duty on barley, on eggs, poultry, wool, hides, coal, fish, animals, lumber, ores,—in short every single Canadian product of any consequence must go if the Democratic policy is carried out. The result will be again, as it was under the treaty of 1854, a tremendous increase in Canadian exports to this country, in Canadain prosperity population and wealth. The Canadian Cabinet will again have an opportunity to report to the British Government, as it did in 1865, that as a consequence of "an unrestricted commerce with our nearest neighbors, all agitation for organic changes has ceased, and all dissatisfaction with the existing political relations of the province has disappeared." Every Democratic vote was a vote to keep Canada out of the Union.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannnot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo. O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

—The Bellefonte Republican has a libel suit on hand. Editor Tuten and his Milesburg correspondent were last Tuesday arrested by L. C. Bullock, of Milesburg, charged with criminal libel. The Republican charges Bullock with burning his factory to get the insurance.—Tyrone *Times*. Our friend of the *Times* is right about our being arrested for libel but we do not and did not charge Mr. Bullock with setting fire to his factory and our correspondent committed this offence only by indiscretion.

TO DRIVE AWAY THE BLUES.

Did you ever have the blues, when you did not know what to do with yourself? Reading is what most people fall back on at such times, and nothing is better to drive away the blues than a good crisp story or a few good jokes. Our special offer of 25 back numbers of the Waverly Magazine, of different dates, for $1,00 postpaid, will supply you with about 400 short, clean and complete stories, jokes ect. The same amount of reading in the trashy 25c novel, would cost you $12.

Send stamp for sample. Address
WAVERLEY MAGAZINE,
Box 172, Boston, Mass
Yours truly,
WAVERLY MAGAZINE.

LIBEL SUIT.

A recent issue of the Bellefonte *Republican* contained a communication from Milesburg that tried to explain the cause of the fire in Bullock's carriage shops in December. The general tenor of the article very strongly intimated that the building and contents were burned for the purpose of beating the insurance companies, by the proprietor. Mr. Bullock has started a libel prosecution against the *Republican* and Mr. W. H Musser, of Milesburg, who it is claimed is the author of the article. The case will come up before January term of court.—*Centre Democrat* of Bellefonte.

Everybody reads THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH for the reason that it contains more news, both general, special, and telegraphic; has more contributors and more special correspondence than any other newspaper between New York and Chicago. J5 tf

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

Mr. E. P. Tayer.

A BLIGHTED LIFE.

The Future Held Nothing Bright or Promising. A Modern Miracle which Restored Health and Happiness.

THE VILLACE ELECTRIFIED.

The case of Mr. E. P. Tayer, of East Nassau, N. Y., is looked upon by his friends and neighbors "AS A REAL MIRACLE." From a consigned CRIPPLE FOR LIFE TO PERFECT HEALTH is a WONDERFUL TRANSITION.

EAST NASSAU, March 23, 1892.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY:

Dear Sir—It is a duty I owe to you and the public at large to make known my case and testify to the **wonderful merits** of your **Favorite Remedy.** I was **afflicted** with **Inflammatory Rheumatism** for **15 years,** which was so severe that I was supposed to be **crippled** for **life.** Indeed I had tried **several remedies** and **doctored** with the **best physicians,** but continued to **grow worse,** and had given up all **hope of recovery.** About five years ago I was induced to try a bottle of **Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy,** made at **Rondout, N. Y.** The **first bottle gave me relief at once,** and after using several bottles I was **entirely cured, no trace** of the **disease remaining.** Have **felt no Rheumatism** for **three years or more** and consider myself **permanently cured.** I cannot say **too much** for this **wonderful medicine** in **transforming me from a suffering cripple to perfect health.**

RELIEVES PAIN CURES

Yours truly, E. P. TAYER.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY:

Dear Sir—I can **vouch** for **every word** Mr. Tayer has written you as he **lives neighbor to me** and I **sold him** the **Favorite Remedy.**

M. R. MILLIUS, Merchant.

Mrs. Tayer writes that **myself** and **family** will be ever **grateful** to **Dr. Kennedy** and his **wonderful medicine, Favorite Remedy** for **curing Mr. Tayer of Rheumatism** and **restoring him** to **health** and **happiness** after we had **given up all hope of his ever being well again."**

DISEASE

Evidence of these **wonderful cures** come to us daily. We could fill every column of this paper with similar statements from **grateful people. Scrofula, Rheumatism** and all **blood diseases** yield to its **health restoring qualities. Sleeplessness, nervousness** and **debility** are **banished** by this great **nerve** and **brain tonic.** When it **cures** such **dread diseases** as these, does it not stand to reason **!! SUFFERER !!** that it will **quickly conquer** all lesser ailments?

Try it to-day, there's none other so good.

A GRAND OFFER. LOCAL OR TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted for our Nursery Stock. $75 TO $150 per month SALARY, or commission. No experience needed. Address, with reference, H. E. MERRELL & CO., Geneva, N. Y. 38 4t

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the leading varieties, both old and new. We replace all stock that dies and guarantee satisfaction Highest salary or commission from the start Write for terms, H. E. HOOKER CO., Rochester, N. Y. 38 4t

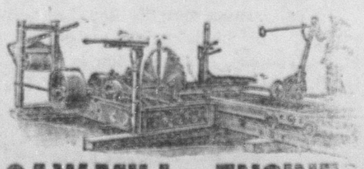
PREVENTS PNEUMONIA
DR. HOXSIE'S CERTAIN GROUP CURE.
Has a specific action upon the air passages to the lungs. It keeps them open, hence pneumonia, Congestive Colds, Hoarseness and tight barking cough yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. 50 cents. Sold by prominent druggists throughout the State.

WANTED at once SALESMEN in every county for our Choice Nursery Stock and new varieties of **SEED POTATOES** Salary or commission. Steady employment. Send for terms.
HOOKER, GROVER & CO.
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y.
38 4t

A GRAND OFFER LOCAL OR TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted for our Nursery Stock. $75 to $150 per month salary or commission. No experience needed. Address, with reference H. E. MERRELL & CO., Geneva, N. Y. 18 4t

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES.
BEST MACHINERY AT LOWEST PRICES
A. B. FARQUAR CO., YORK, PA.
23 21 13t

HENCH & DROMGOLD



SAW MILL AND ENGINE
A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds** a **Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage three times as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also **Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*
HENCH & DROMGOLD, Manfrs., YORK, PA.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-spots, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials,

G. C. BITTNER & CO.,
TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. LESSEE.
November 16, 890.

Direct communication made with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Williamsport for Philadelphia, New York and intermediate points.

READ UP		STATIONS.	READ DOWN	
No 35	No 41		No 32	No 38
P. M.				P M
1 35		Gazzam		2 25
1 27		Kerrmoor		2 35
1 18		New Millport		2 39
1 10		Olanta		2 47
1 00		Mitchells		2 56
12 20	P M		A M	
12 09	9 15	Clearfield	7 00	3 30
11 41	8 55	Woodland	7 19	3 50
11 34	8 48	Bigler	7 26	3 57
11 28	8 43	Wallaceton	7 42	4 03
10 35	L 7 50	Philipsburg	L 7 25	L 3 55
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 20	Munsons	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 58	Peale	8 21	4 51
10 17	7 33	Gillintown	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	Snow Shoe	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	Beech Creek	9 46	6 27
8 47	6 13	Mill Hall	10 00	6 43
8 41	7 07	Lock Haven	10 08	6 52
8 32	5 57	Wayne	10 15	7 03
8 10	5 35	Jersey Shore	10 35	7 25
7 35	5 00	Williamsport	11 10	8 00
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
7 15	2 56	Williamsport	11 55	11 00
11 30	11 33	Philadelphia	4 05	6 50
	10 08	New York via Easton	5 50	
7 30	8 35	New York via Phila.	8 30	9 30
P M	A M		P M	A M

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.30 a m and 6.00 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.30 p m.

Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
A. G. PALMER, Sup't. Jersey Shore, Pa

CHASE'S 3 HORSE HEAD HORSE BLANKETS

are the strongest and best.

Chase's Plush Lap Robes

are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

FREE A Sample of Electric Liniment GIVEN AWAY at GREEN'S PHARMACY. 46 4t

Bellefonte Republican,

To Correspondents.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—The Centre County Medical society met in Bellefonte last Monday.

—Rev. J. A. Woodcock preached in the M. E. church Bellefonte last Sunday evening.

—Laura, the wife of Charles B. French died at her home in Snow Shoe, on Friday evening, Jan6 .

—Fred Jamison, now 61 years old, is perhaps the oldest school teacher in service in Center county. He has taught 36 terms.

—Charles T. Ellis and his excellent company gave a strong rendition of "Count Casper" in the opera house Tuesday evenening.

—Wake up and study your interest by going to the Eureka Grocery, High St., Bellefonte, next door to the Post office, for your groceries.

—John Witherite, of Milesburg, killed three hogs last month which weighed 250 386 and 440 pounds, making 1076 pounds in all. Very good for John.

—A large barn belonging to J. H. McCulley near Hublersburg was destroyed by fire on Saturday, Dec. 31. The animals were all got out but hay, grain, tools, etc., were destroyed. Insurance $2,000 loss $4,000.

—Here is a chance for a Job to the right man. H. J. McAteer. of Morrell post office, Huntingdon Co., wants, a man to run a steam drill. Good wages will be paid to a good man. See the advertisment in another column.

—Mr. Henry Yeager has leased the Fountain house which has been run for years by Emanuel Brown, Esq. He will take charge on the first of April. Mr. Yeager has for years been clerk at the Brockerhoff and has many friends.

—The first of April is coming. There will be a large number of houses for rent and now Collins furnance is going to start the glass works and nail works too, and the Reading railroad coming and lightning is going to strike all around us. "That is what the people say."

—Evan Blanchard McKnight, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKnight, of Bellefonte, died last night at a quarter to eight o'clock. He was 29 years old and had been an invalid from infancy. The funeral will be to-morrow at 2 o'clock from the house on Spring street.

—Miss Bella Carner, daughter of Corte and Elta Carner, of Hublersburgh, a bright child of 10 years, died last Friday night. She had been afflicted with rheumatism and began bleeding at the nose which could not be stopped and ended fatally. The funeral was at 10 o'clock last Monday Morning.

—Last Friday night about eleven o'clock Mrs. Daniel Wyland, aged about 67 years, died of pheumonia after a brief illness at the home of her sister, Mrs. Corney Bland. The funeral took place last Monday at two o'clock from Mr. Bland's house on Thomas street. Mr. Wyland, husband of the lady, died about two years ago.

—The friends of Mr. Hurman Miller, who lives near Plesant Gap, gave him a surprise party last Saturday evening. They brought him many beautiful presents which was a double surprise. Mrs. Miller and daughter prepared a bounteous repast for their guests. Mr. Miller is employed with architect Robert Cole, of Bellefonte.

—A Glee Club from Princeton College of which Lee Woodcock, of Bellefonte, is a member made a trip through the west stopping at all large cities. They were grandly entertained, had a good time and took in ten thousand dollars. Mr. Woodcock is a fine musician, a good athlete and an excellent scholar. He will make his mark.

—J. F. Condo and H. M. Allison have purchased the store and business of C. P. Long of State College. They have been employed by Mr. Long for the past two years. They intend to add largely to the stock and prepare themselves for on extensive trade. They are active business men and will meet with the success they deserve.

—A shoe dealer in Bellefonte put a lot of shoe buttons in his window and offered a prize to the person who should make the closest guess as to the number there was. John Houser, of Pleasant Gap won the penant, his guess was 636, there were 634. They say the guesses run all the way from 24 up; over a thousand guesses were made.

—We may have to write our editorials and reminiscences from Fort Ishler after January court, notwithstanding the fact that if we erred we did so without any thought of harm or with evil intent. However, we are allowing the other fellow who said he would be responsible for this affair to manage it, but still we may have to suffer. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

M'CALMONT & CO., ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

The work on the new stables which McCalmont & Co. are building to replace those lately destroyed by fire has progressed to completion in spite of the unfavorable weather. Enterprise and money can accomplish anything in the way of building in any season and this celebrated firm possesses both of these advantages. They have erected the new stable on a different site from the old one where it will be more convenient. The business of this firm has grown to such proportions that the old buildings were not as convenient as they could have been; while all right for the business of years ago they were not for the immense traffic the firm is now engaged in. The new structure is placed near the track and is large enough to accommodate twenty horses. The black smith shop which was also totally destroyed has been built on a new and more convenient site and much improved. The office and store house for grain, etc., has been repaired, these buildings were damaged but not totally destroyed. This firm is now in better shape than ever before to do an extensive business. Robert McCalmont, one of the firm, has been out for the last two weeks buying horses and they have a fine lot of animals that, after training, will take the place of the excellent teams lost by the fire.

This is one of the most pushing firms of business men to be found anywhere; "it is a cold day when they get left." For some time past there has been difficulty in getting hard coal to supply the demand, the complaint of the railroad company being that they cannot furnish the cars; as a result there is not a pound of chestnut coal in this town. To-day, to get over this difficulty, McCalmont and company have purchased a patent coke crusher which breaks coke up to the regular sizes used in stoves. This crushed coke costs but four dollars a ton while hard coal costs $5.60. There is as much carbon and more in a ton of this coke than there is in a ton of coal. This coke is therefore the cheapest and with a little care can be used for all purposes that hard coal is used even to burning it in a double heater, and it makes a quicker and hotter fire. $4.00 a ton is the price delivered, it is sold at $3.60 at the yard. So it will be seen that this firm meet the situation and the people of this country can get along if the railroad company keeps their cars.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

Benjamin Royer, of Madisonburg is moving from the farm he has occupied in that township for a number of years to a farm owned by Mrs. Reuben Valentine, near Bellefonte, and occupied by Henry Fishburn. Last week Tuesday he was bringing a load from his old home to the intended new one when he met a couple of men with a livery team and driver going over the mountain to Centre Hall. These men stopped Mr. Royer and proposed a game of draw poker. He at first refused, but by much persuasion and showing him money in a tin box they at last induced him to draw a card just to see what his luck would be. At last he drew and drew fifty dollars. He drew again, and again drew fifty dollars, but as he had put no money up he did not get what he drew. This was only to show him how easy it was to draw a prize. At last they pursuaded him to put up ten dollars this time however he did not draw a cent and the men left him. The driver who had the team in charge saw at a distance this transaction and becoming suspicious that everything was not all right hurried on to Centre Hall and put up his team at the hotel. The men come along after a while and demanded he should take them on down the valley but he refused to go any further with them and they had to hire another rig. The moral of this story is never have anything to do with a man who offers you money in any shape without a fair equivalent then you are safe.

DEATH OF HARRY STROUSE.

In last week's Republican we mentioned the death of Harry Strouse, caused by an accident, this week we receive the following communication with the request that we publish.

The funeral of Harry Strouse took place last Friday morning, leaving the house at 9.30, proceeding to the Pine Hall cemetery one mile west of State College. In laying him to rest until the judgment day we lay away one of the finest young men of this valley. He was the son of Mr. Joseph Strouse, one of the most prosperous farmers of Buffalo Run. Mr. Aikens, the Lutheran preacher of Pine Hall, spoke very encouraging words to the bereaved family. Mr. Harry Strouse was preparing to enter college, indeed he had his arrangements made to enter college the very day he died, but such is life. "A man that is born of woman has but a few days full of trouble, he springeth up like a flower but soon withereth away and is no more."

The pall bearers were his four brothers and two of his Sunday school mates, viz., Frank, Thomas, John and Charles Strouse H. B. Baisor and Benner Meek. His death is mourned by a large number of friends and relatives.

Oh! Harry dear thou has't left us,
We hear thy voice no more,
But we shall meet each other on that
bright eternal shore,
God is thy Redeemer,

—The Philipsburg *Journal* says: Miss Newton, who has been visiting in this ciiy, went to the Pennsylvania depot on Saturday, bought a ticket for Tyrone, got her trunk check, putting it in her pocketbook, which she laid on the window sill in the ladies' waiting room, and went to the door to look out. When she came back the pocketbook check and ticket and about $8 were all gone, having been picked up by some one. She did not go home that day. The Philipsburger who took that money is "a bad man" and no gentleman, notwithstanding the fact that we are on the eve of hard democratic times.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.

The friends and family of Adam Krumrine, who owns and lives on a farm known as the Love farm near Tusseyville, in this county, are much worried over his sudden disappearance. He is a man about 56 years old. On Tuesday morning of last week he left home to come to Bellefonte on business, saying to his family that he would not be home until Wednesday evening. They were not uneasy about him until Thursday morning and as days passed and he did not return search was made for him. It was learned that he had reached Bellefonte and registered at Haag's hotel; that he had been seen by several persons in Bellefonte and Milesburg but beyond that nothing could be learned. Of course many rumors are afloat—as to the cause of his disappearance. At first it was thought some accident had happened to him; then some say that he owes a large mortage on his farm and that this is troubling him much. These rumors cannot all be true and perhaps none of them are. Many of his friends think, however, that he will turn up in a short time all right, which we hope he will.

DON'T GET SOLD.

Some people in Bellefonte say that "the Reading rail road has an eye on us and that before the year rolls round their cars will roll into Bellefonte." This story has been freshened up every spring just before the time that new contracts are to be made for house rent until it has got to be quite a "chestnut" The fact is the Reading has had an eye on us for the last fifteen or twenty years and that is about all they have had on us; they may keep an eye on us for fifty years to come. No one however would be better pleased to see them get down to business than we would but our advice to all is to make all arrangements as though they had their eye on us and that is all until their cars actually do roll into the town, then it will be time enough to make calculations on the basis of changed conditions. Our experience has been that railroad companies often keep their eye on a town for a great many years and even have little flits of building a short length of road bed just to keep us in mind of the fact that they are watching us. This is a great world take it all in all.

—Last week, Tuesday, Miss Mame Steele, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Steele, who live on the corner of Pine and Spring streets, Bellefonte, was severely injured while out coasting. Several parties were on the sled which run into a tree. She was carried home unconscious and she is said to be hurt internally and will be laid up for a long time. Coasting on our borough streets is very dangerous for many reasons and should not be allowed; or, if permitted, should be confined to one street and be under the charge of either the regular police or officers specially appointed for that purpose. Last winter a young lady was killed on High street. Are you going to allow such dangerous sport to continue?

—The officers of Bellefonte Castle, No. 357, Knight of the Golden Eagle, for the ensuing six months are: Past Chief, Elmer Straub; Noble Chief, Milton Johnson; Vice Chief, T. M. Barnhart; High Priest, Samuel Shirk; Venerable Hermit, John Garbrick, Jr., Master of Records, E. R. Ardery; Clerk of Exchequer, A. Lukenbach; Keeper of Exchequer J. I. McClure; Sir Herald, Harry Gehret; Worthy Bard, A Lukenbach; Worthy Chamberlain, A. V. Hamilton; Ensign, Samuel Gorden; Esquire, C. C. Bell, First Guardsman, John Yearick; Second Guardsman, Harvey Lutz; Trustee, T. M. Barnhart; Representative to the Grand Castle, J. I. McClure.

—Mrs. Jesse Merrill, of Lock Haven, wif of Jesse Merrill, Esq., well known all over the state, died of diphtheria in Philadelphia last Thursday morning. She had gone to that city about a week before to visit her sister and attend a family reunion she was about fifty years of age, a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian church and also an earnest member in the W. C. T. U. Her sudden and unexpected death has cast a deep gloom over the community in which she lived, where she was loved for her pleasant disposition and open handed charity. The funeral occured at Milton last Friday.

—The Presbyterian church of Buffalo Run held an entertainment last week for the benefit of the church. The tickets were only twenty-five cents. The house was crowded and the sum of ninety dollars was realized. Two daughters of Mr. Ira Longwell, the meat man, who visits Bellefonte regularly twice a week, were among the singers. They have sweet voices and were loudly applauded. We have not been able to learn the full particulars of this affair on account of the extreme cold weather, therefore cannot give details.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

DEATH OF DR. HOBART ALLPORT OF PHILIPSBURG.

Dr. Allport was a man who had gained a wide reputation as a first class physician and a citizen well beloved by all who knew him. His death last Saturday morning, Jan. 7, at his home in Philipsburg cast a gloom over that whole community. He died of perporation of the bowels after an illness of ten days. We copy from the Philipsburg *Ledger*: Dr. Allport was the youngest child of James and Matilda Allport. He was born March 3, 1848, in Morris township, Clearfield county, at the Allport homestead, "The Beaver Meadows," one-half mile west of Old Morrisdale, now known as Allport. His father died in 1854, and in 1869 he, with his mother and his sister, Matilda, now Mrs. J. Y. Dale, of Lemont, came to Philipsburg to live. On July 4, 1870, he was married to Edith Nevling, daughter of Wesley and Susannah Nevling, and niece af Jonathan Boynton, Esq., of Clearfield, at whose house the wedding took place. His wife and seven children—David, James, Matilda, Llewellyn, Robeson, William and Jeannette—survive him. His aged mother is still living, and he leaves a brother, J. C. Allport, Esq., of Warrenton, Va., and three sisters, viz: Mrs. M. A. Berger, of Catonsville, Md., Mrs. D. W. Holt, of Philipsburg, and Mrs. J. Y. Dale, of Lemont, Pa.

He has been inrerested in various business enterprises in and around Philipsburg. He was a member of the Morrisdale Coal company, which opened and operated Morrisdale mines for several years. He was one of the firm of Munson, Holt, White & Co., who built the first tannery on the site of the present one. He was a member of the planing mill firm of Munson, Jones & Co., who operated the upper planing mill for several years. He was a member of the original Loch Lomond saw mill firm, and a stockholder and clerk in the Philipsburg Banking company. He was in the insurance business at one time, and owned and conducted a drug store for several years. During his career as a druggist he decided to adopt the practice of medicine as a profession, and studied under the preceptorship of Dr. Roland Curtin, of Philadelphia, and finally sold his drug store, went to Philadelphia, entered the University of Pennsylvania, and in March, 1878, he graduated from the University with honor. He returned to Philipsburg and began to practice his profession.

The announcement of his death fell like a pall on the community. Rich and poor, high and low united in lamenting the death of this excellent man, for all felt that a noble life had gone out. The poor had lost a faithful friend and benefactor; society had lost an ornament; the medical profession had lost one of its most talented members, and the community at large had lost a loyal, public-spirited, large-hearted citizen who had its welfare deeply at heart. All felt that a vacancy had been created that could not be filled, and the universal regret was an eloquent tribute to his intellectual eminence and personal worth. People called to mind his gentleness, his patience, his boundless generosity, his unselfishness, his perfect good humor and magnanimity, and all the noble qualities of mind and heart that endeared him to the people, and the knowledge that so good and so useful a citizen, who had spent his life in helping others, and who but a few days ago had been in apparent health, now lay dead in his coffin, brought keen sorrow to every heart. His funeral was a touching demonstration of the high regard felt for him. The day was fearfully cold and inclement, but mourners gathered from far and near regardless of the cold and exposure. His funeral was in charge of Mountain Commandery 74, Knights Templar, which order made a brilliant display. Many knights came from neighboring towns. Besides them assembled the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the American Mechanics, the Royal Arcanum, the Sons of St. George and the Mountain Circle, all eager to honor the memory of a loved and worthy brother. The services were held at his late residence. The body reposed in a handsome casket and the features were very composed and natural. The floral offerings were lavish and suberb. Rev. Dr. F. J. Clerc, rector of St. Paul's P. E. church, of which denomination the dead physician was a member from boyhood, officiated. The entire ceremony, including the committal of the body, was performed at the house on account of the storm that was raging. After the church service the Knights Templar took charge of the body and performed their beautiful service for the dead, Rev. Dr. Monroe, of Altoona, acting as chaplain. Before the coffin was closed hundreds of people took their last look at the face of their dead friend, and many were the tears shed over his coffin.

His aged mother, who is an invalid at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. W. Holt was unable to go to see him, but yesterday, before the funeral, an escort of Knight Templars conveyed the body to Mrs. Holt's home and Mrs. Allport took a last loving farewell of this dear son who had been so much to her. His body was escorted to the grave by Mountain Commandery, followed by a long file of vehicles, despite the fearful weather. There was no ceremony at the grave.

—From the fifteenth to the twenty-first of March, there will be about two hundred and fifty Methodist ministers in Bellefonte attending the Conference. The society will ask the aid of citizens in entertaining them and it is hoped that all that can make it convenient will do so. Bellefonters must maintain their reputation for hospitality, as we do not doubt they will.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Miss Agnes Hull, of Bellefonte, spent a few days in Snow Shoe, this week.

Miss Rebie Garman, of Bellefonte, returned home last Saturday evening after a pleasant visit of several weeks in Philadelphia.

Miss Bernice Moore, of Bellefonte, was the guest of her friend, Miss Bertha Lightner, the fore part of this week.—Tyrone *Times*.

Mrs. Geo. Marshall departed for Pittsburg last Saturday to spend a few days with her son, William. Mrs. William Marshall and little daughter, daughter in-law and grand child of Mrs. Marshal, accompanied her.

M. F. Hazel, one of the best fellows in this part of the world, whose only fault is that he is a democrat from his youth up, called at the Republican office to-day and turned a little subscription money into our till. "We hope he may live long and prosper."

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

To-morrow night the grand organ recital at the Presbyterian church in Bellefonte will take place. There will no doubt be a large crowd and the building is large enough to accommodate them. The big organ can be heard in the farthest corner of the church as well and with even better effect than in the front seats, it is most likely that the back seats will be filled first for this reason. Some of the best musical talent in Philadelphia has been employed to assist local talent to make one of the greatest musical treats ever given to the people of this county. The man who is to play on this big instrument is just "immense" and will make the big thing talk in the sweetest language ever heard in this part of our glourious county. Any one who fails to attend this entertainment will lose the chance of a life time. So grand an affair is expected, that one hundred people are coming from Tyrone, Philipsburgh and Clearfield. The tickets are sold at the popular price of fifty cents. Doors open at seven o'clock.

A LIBEL SUIT.

The Bellefonte Republican to Answer to a Charge of Libel.

In the issue of Dec. 22, the Bellefonte *Republican* contained a communication from Milesburg in reference to the burning of the coach shops of L. C. Bullock. The article in question stated that the fire was caused by the fraction generated by a $2,500 insurance policy and an $1,600 property, and the result was a fire, which netted the proprietor several hundred dollars The article openly charged Bullock with having set fire to his coach works which burned to the ground on Sunday morning, Dec. 18th.

The author of the communication was W. H. Musser, of Milesburg, and on the Monday morning following the publication, a criminal suit for libel was brought against Edward T. Tuten, editor of the *Republican*, and W. H. Musser. The case will be tried at the next term of court. Center Hall *Reporter*.

Rudyard Kipling will have a story of Indian monkeys in the Febuary *St. Nicholas*. The frontispiece of the number is an engraving of a painting by Delort, owned by S. P. Avery, Jr. It represents that remarkable occurrence in history, the capture of the Dutch fleet by French hussars. During the invasion of Holland by the army of the first French Republic, in 1794. word was brought to the invaders that some of the Dutch ships were ice-bound in the Zuy der Zee, and that the ice was thick enough to bear horse men. The French hussars were at once sent galloping over the ice, and succeeded in capturing the Dutch men-of-war—probably the only case where horse men have captured an enemy's fleet at sea.

—W. H. Peters, who resided in Bellefonte for the last five years and been known to us all as the Lion Coffee man, started for Pittsburgh last Saturday where he will take charge of a branch house of the Woolson Spice Company, which company is the manufacturers of the Lion coffee. Mr. Peters is a pleasant gentleman and has made many friends in this county. He is a faithful employee of the Lion Coffee Co., and that they appreciate this is shown by the fact they have advanced him to a position of greater trust.

WHERE THEY ARE GOING.

Upward of one hundred students were admitted at the opening of the winter term at the Stephenson Business College, Williamsport, Pa. This indicates that the young men and women are seeking instruction given by a practical accountant,

SEVEN PROMINENT MEN IN CLEAR FIELD CO. ARRESTED.

The Accuser Arrested for Blackmailing.

The Raftsmen *Journal* of Clearfield says: Constable Thos. Baily, of Irvona, lodging John Williams in jail on Wednesday, charged with subordination of perjury, and blackmailing. William has rather a fascinating young wife, of whose conduct he was very suspicious, and on Monday last a little family quarrel took place. The husband made the charge of infidelity and began packing his trunk to leave parts unknown. The wife plead for him not to go and promised absolute fidelity to the marriage vow in the future. Williams consented upon the promises that she would give him the names of all her suitors, and she did. The list embraced seven very prominent citizens of the borough, and the number being so far above what he had supposed that he got very cross and made her make oath to the statement. He then went forthwith to a justice and charged the whole seven with adultery, and his wife also. The court issued eight warrants and placed the crowd under arrest. They all furnished bail and then interviewed the way-faring woman, and she alleged that she was forced to make the affidavit charging these men with crime, under threats from her husband, and that the whole story was a fake. Then followed an information on the part of the "lucky" seven, charging the husband with blackmailing and subordination of perjury, and in default of bail he is now in jail. The woman is not of strong will power, and easily pursuaded, and some doubt if Williams is guilty of the accusations made against him by his erring wife.

—On Wednesday morning at six o'clock Jacob Cronomiller, aged 71 years, died at Scotia Ore Mines. He was a good citizen and an earnest christian man, a member of the M. E. church to which he was much attached. By trade he was a carpenter and in his younger days was admitted by all to be a first class workman. In politics he was a republican and a republican, from principle, therefore an earnest, faithful member of the party. He leaves a wife and three children, Reuben, who lives at Tyrone, having moved there but three weeks ago; Jennie, who is married to David Johnstonbaugh, living at Scotia; the name of the third one we did not learn. His aged wife who survives him was a widow, when she married Mr. Cronomiller, with two children who are still living and who always accorded the same love and respect to their step-father as to their own. They were Abraham Bennett, of Tyrone, and Nora, married to Andy O'Neil, of Bellefonte. He leaves one brother, George Cronomiller, who lives near Pine Grove Mills. The funeral will be from the house at Scotia to-morrow, (Friday) Jan. 13, at 9 o'clock a. m. Rev. Wharton, of the M. E. church at Storms town, officiating.

WHAT A NEWSPAPER SAYS.

A Bellefonte newspaper says, "Bellefonte is not dead yet, by a good bit;" and then goes on to say why: Because we have too many men of brains and ability—(taffy to a few men of good ordinary ability): we have too much property here—(taffy to a few men who call themselves rich); then this is the county seat of one of the wealthiest counties in the state—(taffy for all the people of the county and as to wealth hardly true). When the newspapers of a town begin to make excuses and canvass the question of whether the town is dead or not it certainly begins to look squally. The fact is and apparent to all, if the town is not dead, it certainly is in a very deep sleep, and if it does not soon wake up it is done.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., Jan, 10, 1893

Geo. A. Albright; Mrs. Henry Cox; A. M. Campbell; Margie Comber; Henrp P. Caspent; Mannel Markel; William Stokes; Fannie Wert.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. Fiedler, P. M.

MARRIED.

McCartney—McKelvie—On Jan. 1st, 1893, by Rev. W. H. Bender, John M. McCartney, of Marsh Creek, and Jennie McKelvie, of Renovo.

Klinger—Williams—At the U. B. parsonage, Jan. 5th, by Rev. J. F. Tallhelm, Mr. Jesse Klinger to Miss Lizzie Williams, both of Lemont, Centre county, Pa.

—On Thursday evening, Jan. 5, 1893, at the home of Harry E. Gehret, on Bishop street, Bellefonte, J. B. Rauderbush, of Lock Haven, was married to Miss Maggie Swaney, of Pleasant Gap, the ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Trostle, of Boalsburg. The young people will make their home at Lock Haven.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE